HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 100 — BOMBAY FRIDAY AUGUST 12 1927 — ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
13 Aug.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,69
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x ..		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x ..		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,598
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA ..		20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA* ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.
X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† 1st Saloon only
$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.
1st Saloon tot Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
20th Aug.	ALIPORE ..	China and Japan Cargo only.
6th Sept.	NYANZA	China & Japan
27th Sept.	DELTA CATHAY ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
12th Aug.	VITA ..	Busreh via Karachi
17th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa
17th ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	1 Aug.	12 Aug.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	20 ,,	3 Sept.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	4 Sept.	17 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18 ,,	1 Oct.
Sadu Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Sumatra Maru ..	15th Aug	24th Aug,
Honolulu Maru ..	24th ,,	3rd Sept.
Celebes Maru ..	10th Sept.	20th ,,
Borneo Maru ..	24th ,,	8th Oct
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct,	26th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone No. 22180, Telegrams "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2.72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD
THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.
Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.
Price: Rs.12-0 Net.
For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pil's—full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . . (Kathiawar.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Union Bank of India, Limited.
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India. Ltd.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Address .....
Register No. .....
Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....

AMRUTANJAN
FOR
Speedy Recovery
FROM
Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain
Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 14,432
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY
WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE
National Indian Life
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.
WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.
Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.
For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co, Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7. CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs.20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs.10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale
DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES. 1924 Rs 2,37,34,000; 1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000 Increase Rs. 59,08,000; 1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000 Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927.
WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIUM.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
DOUGLAS FORREST, F.F.A., Ag. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay
or to any of the Company's Offices.

BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Ld.
H/O—BHARAT BUILDINGS—LAHORE.....ESTD. 1896.
—Remarkable Progress—
New Business. 1924 Rs. 57,35,305. 1925 Rs. 73,15,863. 1926 Rs. 1,24,33,085.
BONUS—Rs. 20 per annum per 1,000 assurance the HIGHEST—ever declared by any Indian Life Office on Endowment Assurance.
BEST PROSPECTS for INTENDING INSURERS
WANTED AGENTS on LIBERAL TERMS
Apply to: THE SECRETARY, (Bombay Branch.) Commissariat Build., Hornby Road, Bombay.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?
THEN
INSURE it with "BIRLA"
Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.
Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.
BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,
Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, - - - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 563

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced AGENTS (Local and Travelling) for Silk and Hosiery Goods. Pay Rs. 60/ plus T. A. Security Rs. 100/- essential. Apply: PURISON, Regd. Ludhiana.
A 29111

WANTED SANSKRIT TEACHER for IV to VII. Apply immediately stating salary, experience and qualification (atleast Matriculation) to MANAGER, Piperdiwala High School-Rander.
A 29119

WANTED—2 TIME KEEPERS, one GENERAL CLERK for Railway department. Apply sharp with two annas stamp. Box No. 2014, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R380

MEDICAL.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage as. 5 extra.

LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma, other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMINE. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr B. K. Chowdhury, 26/2, Grey, Street, Calcutta.
P 28515-A

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "Sri" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 6/10 for 9lbs. of fruit A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandro e, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.
F R277

SPORTS.

GOLDEN ADVICE—Seek sure success in right advice, for good luck at Poona and Bombay Races. Consult advisor, BOMBAY HOTEL, Abdul Rahman Street.
S R587

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is tested by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort. Bombay

Tn. 21986

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified and advertisement columns

NOTICE.

SREE RAJAH BOMMADEVARA SATYANARAYANA VARAPRASADA RAO BAHADUR, ZAMINDAR ... Insolvent.
I. P. 13|1927

The Damler-car belonging to the zamindar, South Vallur Estate II., will be sold in Public Auction by the undersigned in the Official Receiver's Court at Masulipatam on 22nd August, 1927. Intending bidders may attend the sale on that date.

(Sd.) M. RANGACHARI, B.A., B.L.,
Official Receiver.

Office of the Official Receiver,
Kistna Masulipatam,
Dated 2nd August, 1927.
29106

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Assistant Dean for the Seth G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital on a monthly salary of Rs. 300-20-500 with free unfurnished quarters. The appointment will be, in the first instance, on probation for a period of six months.

Applications with copies of three recent testimonials stating College and Medical career and administrative experience should reach the undersigned on or before Monday, the 22nd instant.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
29123

NOTICE.

PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. HASANALI MIRSAB MUCCADAM has separated from the firm of Messrs. H. A. Desai and Co, carrying on business as Mill and Gin Store suppliers at 71/73, Apollo Street, Bombay, from the 7th day of August, 1927. All persons dealing with the said firm of Messrs. H. A. Desai and Co. are hereby informed that the said Mr. Hasanali Mirsab Muccadam will not be liable in respect of any dealings with the said Messrs. H. A. Desai and Co., on and from the 7th day of August 1927.

HASANALI MIRSAB MUCCADAM.

Address:—
HASANALI MIRSAB MUCCADAM,
Katha Bazar, Ram Navmi Building, Bombay.
R588

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 1196 OF 1927.

Re. MAHOMEDALLY ABDULALLY lately trading as cutlery and sundries merchant, under the name and style of Abdulally Thaverbhoy at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay: An adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte' Messrs. COOPER BROthers, a firm —Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Mahomedally Abdulally has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him; attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1927.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
29127.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HORESHWAR MAHADEV PANDIT has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land being Plot No. 8B of the Boards Gamdevi Estate, situate, lying and being at Gamdevi Hughes Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and eight (508) square yards or thereabouts and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7335, together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2881 (3A) and Street No. 1BB and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by Plot No. 8A leased to Rustomji Edulji Mehta on or towards the East by Land of the Board laid out as a service passage, on or towards the West by Hughes Road and on or towards the South by Plot No. 9 then agreed to be leased to Jehangir Khurshedji Ghadiali.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1927.

MULLA & MULLA.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
29125

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF A HOTEL WITH ITS FURNITURE ETC., AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in suit No. 512 of 1927 Abbas Azizullah vs. Alli Mazgani, Messrs. BENNETT & COY., will on THURSDAY, the 18th instant sell by public auction at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sewri near Cemetery, and opposite Moon Mills:—

The whole of the stock-in-trade of a hotel with its furniture cupboard, chairs, etc., as a going concern in one lot.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MIRZA ALLI STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No 174 of 1927 (Joshi Pranjiwan Hargowir vs. Haji Mahomed Taher) Messrs. BENNETT & CO will this day, FRIDAY, the 12th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of pension and tax (cess redeemed), land together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the west side of Alli Mahomed Khan Street admeasuring about 1464 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 728, New 3335, Old Survey No. 2497, New Survey No. 3649, Cadastral Survey No. 1866, Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3449, Street No. 5 and bounded, on the North by the property of Sultan Nawab Jung of Hyderabad, on the South by the property formerly belonging to Mirza Alli Mahomed Khan, on the East by the Alli Mahomed Khan Street and on the West by Babula Tank.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchan Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF A BAKERY, ETC.

Under instructions N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 512 of 1927 (Abbas Azizullah vs. Alli Mazgani) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will this day, FRIDAY, the 12th instant sell by public auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Babula Tank Road, Umerkhadi Cross Lane (Jail Road north) the whole of the stock-in-trade of a bakery consisting of

Hand carts, water tanks, iron and wooden trays, tin boxes, cupboards, benches, tables, wooden stands, one large wooden table, Kundies, etc., etc.

BENNETT & CO.

NO HOUSE OR IN JOURNEY SHOULD BE WITHOUT A BOTTLE OF 50 YEARS RENOWNED
BATLIWALLA Ague Mixture Re. 1. Ague Pills .. Re 1.
To prevent Malaria, Influenza, Kay, Jungle fevers and Kala-azar etc.
Other Preparations:—

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for Itches and Ringworm. Price As. 6 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S DIARRHOEA MIXTURE for Cholera and Diarrhoea Price As 13 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC SYRUP cases cough, dries up phlegm relieves the chest, diminishes night sweats and gives a soothening feeling. Price As. 13 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S BALM (Cure-all) for headaches and any sort of pains for skin itches and diseases. Price As. 12 per bottle
BATLIWALLA'S QUININE TABLETS two grs Price Rs. 1-12 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER, price As. 6 per bottle.
Dr. H.L. Batliwalla Sons & Company Ltd.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE
SHAPOORJ H. L. BATLIWALLA
Managing Director
P. O. Cadell Road, Bombay No. 4
Tel. Address:—'Gawalipura' Bombay

AMUSEMENTS.

8 Reels
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE Time:—6-15, 8-15 & 11 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House

TO-MORROW
THE GREATEST EVENT OF THE YEAR
Harold Lloyd
IN
"The Freshman"
(Seven Reels)
'ROUGH SAID'
PATHE-CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

ARE YOU READY ?
IT IS COMING TO-MORROW—SATURDAY!
The interesting delightful Serial-Drama in 20 parts—
"THE DESERT OUTLAWS"
An instructive love story, full of Adventure and Romance, depicting French enterprise in
MOROCCO
Splendid Scenes of Sultan's Harems and Garden—lovely houries sporting in Arabian deserts!
Opening 6 parts from To-morrow Saturday at the
PRECIOUS CINEMA, (LAMINGTON ROAD.)

Under the Kind Patronage of H. H. the MAHARAJA GAEKWAR
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
will stage on
SATUSDAY, 13th Aug. '27 at 3 p. m.
(on account of Cocoanut Holiday)
SOUBHADRA
SUNDAY, 14th Aug. '27 at 3 p. m.
SWAYAMWAR
at the
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
Grant Road.
RATES AS USUAL.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalloi, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R .B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Improved 20 points on renewed buying. Later declined on hedge selling. Range 45 points. Futures 12 to 18 lower.

LOCAL:—Narrow market. Small business. Quiet but steady.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

N. Y.—October highest 19.80 (10.09 a.m.). Lowest 19-35 (10-38 a.m.).

More hedge selling.

Liverpool 9-30 a.m.—Light to moderate rainfall in Eastern belt and Central belt.

Liverpool 8-45 p.m.—New buyers. Continued long liquidation.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Too much rain in Northern belt. Boll weevil, serious damage Georgia.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Weekly weather report slightly bullish, we are having too much rain. East and Central favourable. Weevils in Carolina and Georgia, Central belt fair, some weevil increase, West fair, weevil damaging locally."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 10th instant as under:—

"Weekly weather report bullish. Traders think that advance too rapid. Trade appears indifferent. Favour purchases."

AMERICANS.

Bombay, August 11.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened steady and improved 20 points on fresh buying. At the advance there was increased selling and prices closed at a loss of 12 to 18 points. Spot cotton declined 25 points.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a decline of 22 to 26 points. Spot prices declined 22 points to 19 cent.

The Liverpool futures market opened 17 points lower but prices improved on fresh buying. Later on, there was some profit taking and prices closed at a decline of 12 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 20 points to 10-49d. per lb. and sales for ready cotton were 7,000 bales.

The Egyptian futures market closed weak at a loss of 45 points.

Reports of unfavourable weather are received reporting too much rain in the Northern belt and serious damage in Georgia. The weekly weather report shows fair progress with increasing boll weevil complaints.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, August 11.

Following a small decline in New York prices, the local market opened at Rs. 394/ and ruled quiet with small business. Closing prices, at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J/A.	373	374	372	372
Broach A/M.	394	394/8	391	391
Oomra D/J.	366	366	363	363
Bengal D/J.	328	328	328	328

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, August 11.

Liverpool opened 7 points low but later on improved 3 points. Local forward market ruled steady and with a small business closed as under:—

Broach J/A.	376	377	376	377
Broach A/M.	391	393	391	392/12
Oomra D/J.	364	365	364	365
Bengal D/J.	320	331	334	331

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, August 11.

August	233.90+.0.30
November	241.70+.1.90
February	244.40+.1.90

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Bengal 329 D/J.				
Broach 391 A/M.				
Broach 373 J/A				
Oomra 364 D/J.				
Broach	288	384	378	373
S. D.	395	381	385	379
P. A.	392	385	378	372
K. V.	380	377	372	367
Dholera	376	373	368	363
Kalajin	381	377	372	367
Cutch	390	386	382	377
Surat	441	437	433	
Rajpipla	436	432	428	
Navsari	451	447	443	
Southern Western		383	379	375
Comptah		411	407	403

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

		Bombay August 11. Ready	Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine	M. G.	340/45	
„ Fine M.G.	338/40	Nov.+25/Dec.+16	
„	F. G.	M. G.	328/30
Sind-Punjab Fine	„	„	337-40
„	F. G.	„	327-30
Wardha-Hingt Fine	M. G.		375
Nagpur	„ 375	Nov.+33/Dec+22	
Yeotmal	„		370
Arvi	370	Nov+24/De+14	
Amraoti			365
Khamgaon-Akola	362-65	Nov+17/8De+8/9	
Mulkapur	„		360
Khandesh			360Nov.+9
Muthia Fine	M.G.		358 Dec.—6
Nanded/Purna Best	Quality	„	367-70
Purna	Average	„	360
Parbhani/Sailu	„	„	350-55
Indore/Ujjain	„	„	360-62
Burwah Sanavad		„	360-62
Broach Fine	M.G.,		388/87
	F.G.,		373/75
Westerns Good	MG		368/70
„	HG.		
Cambodia Fine	M G		405
Miraj/Sangli	F.G. M G		370
Compta	F.G.M.G.		370
Dhollera			..
Kadi/Viramgam			..

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

500 Petit Mill Broach 395
100 Petit Mill Wun 382
200 Ozoburin C. P. 1 380.
100 Tata & Co. Comptah 385
500 Findle Mill Africa 582
200 R. Khimjee Broach 382
100 Ralli Bros. Khamgaon 367.
300 Japan T. & Co. Sargoda 385
200 Japan T. & Co. Ujjain 357
100 Japan & Co. Sindh American 587
200 K. Devchand Hapur 338
100 K. Devchand Chandusi 345
100 K. Devchand Kotkapura 337

Ready Cotton market closed Friday and Saturday forward market closed Saturday.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 10.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £8:17:6.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £17.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £18:10.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, August 11.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh		3,14,926	2,91,732
Central India	724	3,13,754	3,83,054
Barsi and Nagar	69	2,03,893	2,24,110
Hyderabad-Gaorani	100	69,589	74,138
Berar	26	5,75,338	4,78,372
Central Provinces		230,471	2,46,821
Total Oomras	919	17,07971	16,93,227
Dholera	419	2,12,477	2,83,502
N.W. Provinces ..		58654	1,32418
Rajputana ..		61,744	1,14,502
Sind-Punjab ..	28	1,18,162	2,94,970
Broach ..		2,40,022	3,13,277
Coompta & Dharwar	1747	1,39294	1,53249
Westerns-Northerns	945	73,232	108,864
Cocoanada ..		495	2 988
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		46,206	64,804
Persian	260	5,050	5,083
American		364,018	17257
Egyptian and African	181	88,677	79,244
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		846	3,645
Total	4509	31,17,348	32,7,030

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 4th August

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	331	3,95,911	5,38,550
Japan & China	500	15,11,922	17,74,419
Coast Ports		24,892	23,660
Up-country by Rail		1,65,303	1,00982
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		16,243	15,365
Total	831	21,14,271	24,52,979

PRODUCE RECEIPT.

Bombay, August 11.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 10th inst.

	tons.
Persians	200
East Africans	181
Cotton	4,509
	cwts.
Wheat	3,327
Linseed	614
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	39
Gingellyseeds	40
Poppyseed	34
Groundnuts	1,535
Castorseed	1,394
Rice	475
Myrabollams	303
Cottonseed	9,670
Gram	214
Joowar	2,354
Bajree	934
Coal	1,731 tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, August 11.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 48/4/0, Highest 48/8/0, Closing 48/7/0.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 45/4/0, Highest 45/6/0, Closing 45/4/0.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/6/9, Closing 4/6/9.

Groundnut Delivery February Opening 34/4/0, Closing 34/1/0.

The exchange will be closed on 12th and 13th on account of holidays.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 10.

October	19.42—.18
December	19.72—.18
January	19.78—.17
March	19.95—.15
May	20.11—.12
Middling Spot	19.70+.26

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 10

October	19.40—.22
January	19.71—.26
Middling Spot	19.00—.22

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 10.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

New York. 10-30 a.m.—	
October	19.58
January	19.90
March	20.06
New York. Noon Call.—	
October	19.53
January	19.86
March	20.02
New Orleans. 9 a.m.—	
October	19.52
January	19.85
March	19.96

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Aug. 10.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 10.

Scinde, Good	8.30—.20
Scinde, Fully Good	8.50—.20
Scinde, Fine	8.70—.20
Bengal, Good	8.30—.20
Bengal, Fully Good	8.50—.20
Bengal, Fine	8.70—.20
Oomra, Good	8.70—.20
Oomra, Fully Good	8.95—.20
Oomra, Fine	9.20—.20
Broach, Good	9.00—.20
Broach, Fully Good	9.30—.20
Broach, Fine	9.60—.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 10.

August	18.70—.45
September	18.70—.45
October	18.80—.45
November	18.80—.45
December	18.77—.45
January	18.75—.45
February	18.72—.45
March	18.70—.45
April	18.70—.45
May	18.69—.45
June	18.69—.45
July	18.69—.45
August	18.69—.45
Sakellaridis, F.GIF. Spot	20.05—.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 10.

August	10.18—.13
September	10.27—.13
October	10.33—.13
November	10.35—.14
December	10.43—.13
January	10.49—.13
February	10.49—.13
March	10.53—.12
April	10.53—.13
May	10.57—.15
June	10.57—.15
July	10.57—.15
August	10.54—.16
Middling Spot	10.49—.20

SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 10.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 10.

Demand Bills	485.68

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 10.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment buyers £17:17:6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers £18.
Linseed, La Plata, s. i. f. ton.—
Sept/Oct shipment Hull paid £16:2:6.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment value £13:10.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 10.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers 53/3.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers 54/9.
Wheat, Australian.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers 53/9.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
September shipment paid 53/9.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 10.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25.
C. & F. Calcutta.—
Aug/Sept per cwt 14/11 1/4.
Oct/Dec per cwt. 15/1 1/2.
Jan/Mar per cwt. 15/4 1/2.
C. & F. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec per cwt. 15/3 1/4.
C & F, Karachi.—
Oct/Dec per cwt. 15/4.

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 10.

Copper, English Best Selected £61 1/8.
Copper, Braziers, £70 1/2.
Yellow, Metal, £63 1/2.
Spelter, Hard, Indian Brands £24 5/8.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £14.
Tin, English Ingots, £294 1/4.

COFFEE.

New York, Aug. 10.

Coffee Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 14 5/16.

BULLION MARKET

SILVER.

August 11.

The local market ruled quiet but steady. Prices opened at Rs. 56|8 and after slight decline, improved on local buying. At the advance there was some liquidation and prices closed as under:—

Ready 56|12.

Shravan	56|8	56|14	56 6	56|12
Bhadurwa	56|7	56|12	56|5	56|11

GOLD.

Ready	..	21	8 3
Sravan	..	21	7 6
Bhadarwa	..	21	7 9

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady Market.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 131 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 127 1/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 134 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 166 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 277 1/2
London Gold per oz Ready 84.16 1/2
London Silver per oz. Ready 25/4.
London Silver per oz. Forward 25.5.
Tone of Silver.—Weak, America sold, China bought. America offered after price had been fixed. India doing nothing but more inclined to buy than sell. Buyers satisfied. Closed with sellers at 1/16 under the quotation.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.86-1/16.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.03.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

3 Months 4-3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4 17|32 per cent
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 per cent.
1 to 3 months 2 per cent.
6 Months 3 1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

TATA IRON MONTHLY PRODUCTION.

Bombay, August 11.

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., report that the total approximate production of the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of July 1927 was

	tons.
Pig Iron	47,565
Ferro-Manganese	565
Steel Ingots	46,245
Finished Steel	32,673

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar (Punjab), Aug. 8.

Wheat Bhadon 4/9/, Asuj 4/10/6, Local 4/8 to 4/12, Arrival in maunds 1,500, Weather cloudy.

Gram Asuj 4/0 0. Local 3/13 to 3/15, Arrival in maunds 800. market steady.

Barley Asuj 3/4/9, Local 3/3/0, Arrival in maunds 100.

Cottonseed Bhadon 4/1/6, Local 3/14/, Rapessed Bhadon 7/13/6, Local 7/12 to 8/0/0.

Rapeseed Oil Local 19/10/0.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Ready prices have improved by about 2 annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady by evidencing a rise of about a pence or two per cwt. To-morrow being Chaudesh of the first half of Shravan, Kanta in the local market will remain inactive and the market will remain entirely (Kanta and Soda) closed on Saturday being the Cocoanut Holiday of Hindus.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:
Ready Rs. 15|2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9|14 per cwt. F.B.H.
S S Pandit sh. 14 7-1|2 per cwt. F.BH.
Shipment July Sh. 14|7-1|2 per cwt F. B.H.
Shipment Aug-Sept. Sh. 15|1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. Sh. 15|3 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-Feb March Sh. 15|8 per cwt. F.B.H.
JAMNAGAR C.I.F.—
Aug-Sept. Sh. 15|3 per cwt. F.B.H
Oct-Nov.-Dec. Sh. 15|6 per cwt F.B.H.
Jan-Feb-Mar. Sh. 15|10 per cwt F.B.H.
B.R.B. BEET SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 15 4 per cwt.
BEET SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 14|14 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 10.

T T Berlin on London 20.44 1/2.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.13 1/8.
T T Brussels on London 34.94.
T T Madrid on London 28.75.
T T Milan on London Unquoted.
T T Berne on London 25.22.
T T Paris on London 124.02.
T T London on Prague 164.00.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 10.

Para Rubber.—
Sept/Oct value 1/3 1/2.

STOCKS AND SHARES,

QUIET BUT STEADY.

MILL SHARES:— Bombay, August 11.

Cotton Mill shares opened better but declined somewhat from want of support. Later on prices improved and closed steady.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Tata Iron shares opened steady but gave way on local selling. Later on there was some recovery. Hydros. Tataruled steady. Alcocks were quiet. Burmahs were rather weak.

SECURITIES:—

There is little support and prices ruled easy with a small business.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd.) 10 p.c. 78/12.
Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 87.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 68-1|2.
Central (£50-25) 10 p.c. 20/4.
Eastern (£10-5 Pd.) 8 p.c. 82.
Imperial (500) p.c. 1432/8.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 352/8.
Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 1.28/8.
Central India Mining (10) 25/8.
Indian Cement (250) 197/8.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 181/4.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 630
Punjab Cement O. (10) 7/14.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 13.
Shivrajpur (10) 7, 52-8.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 887-8
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1/2) p.c. 145
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 103
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p..e 92-12
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 102.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-1|2.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 81.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 96.
Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 107-1|2 xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 142.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 717-8
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electri (100) 81.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 835.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 960.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) 4-1/2 145
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 70.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 90
Tata Hydro Elec. O. (100) 30. 1087/8.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,010.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 557/8.
Tata Power. P. (1,000) 867/8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 104.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 315.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 80, 1,025.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 210.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 538 /12.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 800.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 607/8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10, 407-8.
Apollo (30) nil. 6.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 220.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 340
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 930.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 15 546/4.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 481-4.
Central (100) 20, 423/8
Crescent (100) 211/4.
Coiaba Mills (100) 6. 141/4
Dawn (250) 80, 720, 722/8.
David (500) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 9/15/6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 135
Elphinstone (100) nil 17/8
Fazulbhoy Mills (200) 20, XD 911/4.
Framji Petit (1,000) 650.
Globe (100) 30|12.
Gokak Mills (100) 5, 132/8.
Indore Malwa (100) 381/4.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching 100) 11, 237/8
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 75.
Kasturchand (500) 30/12.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 1,285.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6450.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100), nil, 112/8.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,750.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500
Mysore (50) 20 p.c. 135
Meyer Sassoon (100) 91/4.
Morarji Goculdas (1.000) 50, 2,200
New Great Mills 311/4
New City Mills (100) 122-8
Pabaney Mill 250, 255
Pearl Mills (250) 6, XD 575.
Phoenix (100) 10. 392/8.
Simplex (100) 177/8
Sassoon Cotton (100) 13-1|2.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-12 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200, 8,650.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 26/4.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 16. 521/4
Swan Mills (100) 155.
Tata Mills (100) 82/8.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2830
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (100) nil 273/12.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6, 250.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) Rs. 106 /662/8.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up). XD 243/12.
Bombay Steam O. (250) p.c. 208/12.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 245.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 11.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77|3
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/38 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/7.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/3.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 100|7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 107/14.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1964 Rs. 112.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.

(Forward rates 17th August Sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 77|2|6 1945/55. Rs. 108/2 4 per cent Loan 1934/37 Rs. 94/6.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

Bombay Uganda (100.80 Pd.) 6 p.c.
British Burmah Petroleum (6) Ans. 9, 5-15.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24-1|2.
Burmah Corpotation (10) 9/14.
Empire of India Life (500-100 Pd.) 25/4.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 130
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 370.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs. 1 25/4
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,900.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 692/8.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 16/1.
Tata 1st Preference 143.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 50.
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100) 91/4
Tata Iron (O) (75) 50/12.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 156/4
Telephone Co. (50) 35.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 10.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £20.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £113 1/2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £9 3/4.
National Bank £49 3/4.
Eastern Bank £6 1/4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 3/4.
Conversion Loan £76 5/8.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. £57 1/4.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61 1/4.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £71.
Consols £54 3/4.
War Loan 5 per cent £101 3/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94 1-8.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143
Insure now, before you suffer loss.
FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.
Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

August 11.

S S Birkenfels, Schmidt, Hamburg.
S S Gleneden, Graham, Java.

DEPARTURES.

August 12.

S S Tamba Maru, Hedeshima, Kobe.
S S Vita, Danne, Busreh.

LOADING.

August 12.

Steamer Katuna for Calcutta.
Steamer Britannia for Liverpool.

S S Birkenfels: The L Edward Ltd. steamer Birkenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Gleneden: The Graham T. Co.'s steamer Gleneden arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Tamba Marh: The N Y K steamer Tamba Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and 12 passengers.

S S Vita: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Vita will sail today from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P & O S N Co.'s English Mail steamer China will arrive to-day at about 5 a.m. from London, with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, a general cargo and 119 passengers.

EXPORTS.

August 11.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London: 6 cases lizard skins Haridas and Sons, 5 cases cotton prints Cox and King Ltd., 62 bales lamb skins Cox and King Ltd.,. 2 bales lamb skins Grindlay and Co., 2 bales lamb skins M A M S Kapur, 40 bales cow hides P Hassam, 16 bales cow hides and 12 bales goat skins A L Tharia, 9 bales cow hides, 2 bales cow calf hides, 2 bales goat skins M H Ladha, 16 bales goat skins, 12 bales cow hides and 1 bale sheep skins H N H Eisa, 19 bales goat skins T P Veloo Mistry, 1 bale cow hides C Rahimtoola and Sons, 12 bales carpets A Azizullahoff, 3 bales carpets H A Ebrahimoff, 5 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co., 10 cases and 2 cks lizard skins A H L Tharia, 3 cases lizard skins M H Ladha.

S S City of Madrid for Hull: 3750 cwt groundnut oil cakes Mossobhoy and Co.

S S Aquilia for Geneva: 100 tons old iron scraps H K M Jaitha, 1000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros., 2000 cwt linseed D Sassoon and Co., 1000 cwt castorseed J Ramchand, 500 cwt linseed Gorio Ltd.

S S Britania for Liverpool: 30 bales cotton waste M Mafatlal and Co., 150 bales wool raw F F Campbell and Co., 30 bales wool raw Cox and King Ltd., 5 bales cotton grey yarn The Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd., 52 bales wool S Mowjee, 2500 cwt groundnut oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co., 800 cwt groundnut oil cakes K Mehrally and Sons, 297 cwt linseed oil cakes The New Mofussil Co., 33 bales wool raw Bombay Co Ltd., 20 bales wool raw P Rowjee Bhuj, 583 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Glasgow: 1750 cwt groundnut oil cakes, 750 cwt groundnut oil cakes and 3000 cwt linseed oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co., 104 cwt nigerseed C Jeevanlal and Co., 10 bales cotton grey yarn The Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd.

For Inboli: 40 bales cotton grey yarn The Central India S.W. and Co. Ltd.

For Inboli: 40 bales cotton grey yarn The Swadeshi Mills Co.

For Marseiules: 50 cwt gum olibanum E Virjee and Co.

S S Baltic for Sharpness: 55785 cwt cottonseed Volkart Bros.

For Ghent: 350 bales cotton Volkart Bros., 110 bales cotton K Devchand and Co.

For Antwerp: 11000 cwt castorseed, 200 cwt mustardseed and 200 cwt nigerseed Volkart Bros., 145 bales cotton J N Capadia and Co., 110 bales cotton H Laljee and Co., 1080 cwt groundnut oil cakes J Paramanand and Co.

S S Neunfels for Hamburg: 1000 cwt groundnut oil cakes Haridas Sons and Co., 4845 cwt groundnut oil cakes S Banister and Co., 55 cwt gum kadaya Tamboli and Co., 1 pot palma rosa oil, 55 bales cotton waste K Visram and Co., 15 cwt cardamoms M Bhuta and Co., 165 bales cotton K Visram and Co., 55 bales cotton Italinda Cotton Co.

For Antwerp: 209 cwt gum kadaya Tamboli and Co.

For Ghent: 220 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.

For Copenhagen: 100 cwt poppy seed Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

August 11.

S S Clan Macbridge from Glassgow. Agents: James Finlay and Co.:—374 cases and 143 bales cottons, 388 cases and 136 bales C.P. goods, 155 bales and 104 cases cotton yarn, 16 cases cotton goods, 20 cases cotton and art silk, 292 bales old newspapers, 58 drums, 14 cases and 3 cks lubricating oil, 20 bags mineral white, 13 bdles iron plates 97 cases lead plates, 25 cases hardware, 28 bdles and 25 couplings boot protectors, 10 cases card clothing, 25 trusses wrapping paper, 180 kegs and 13 cks alizarine dye, 33 bags picking sticks, 20 drums mercine glaze, 21 cases looms.

From Glasgow:—54 cases cottons, 121 cases whiskey, 100 drums bieromate of soda, 100 kegs bieromate of potash, 6061 plates hard spelter, 53 bales paper, 834 bags rivets, 80 cases steel boiler tube, 100 cases bottled beer, 289 cases and 250 cts sewing machinery and parts thereof, 70 kegs paint, 50 cases M.S. plates, 43 cases S.C. reels, 50 bales old newspapers, 12 pcs joists, 111 pcs boiler fittings, 7708 fire bricks 2338 C.I. plates.

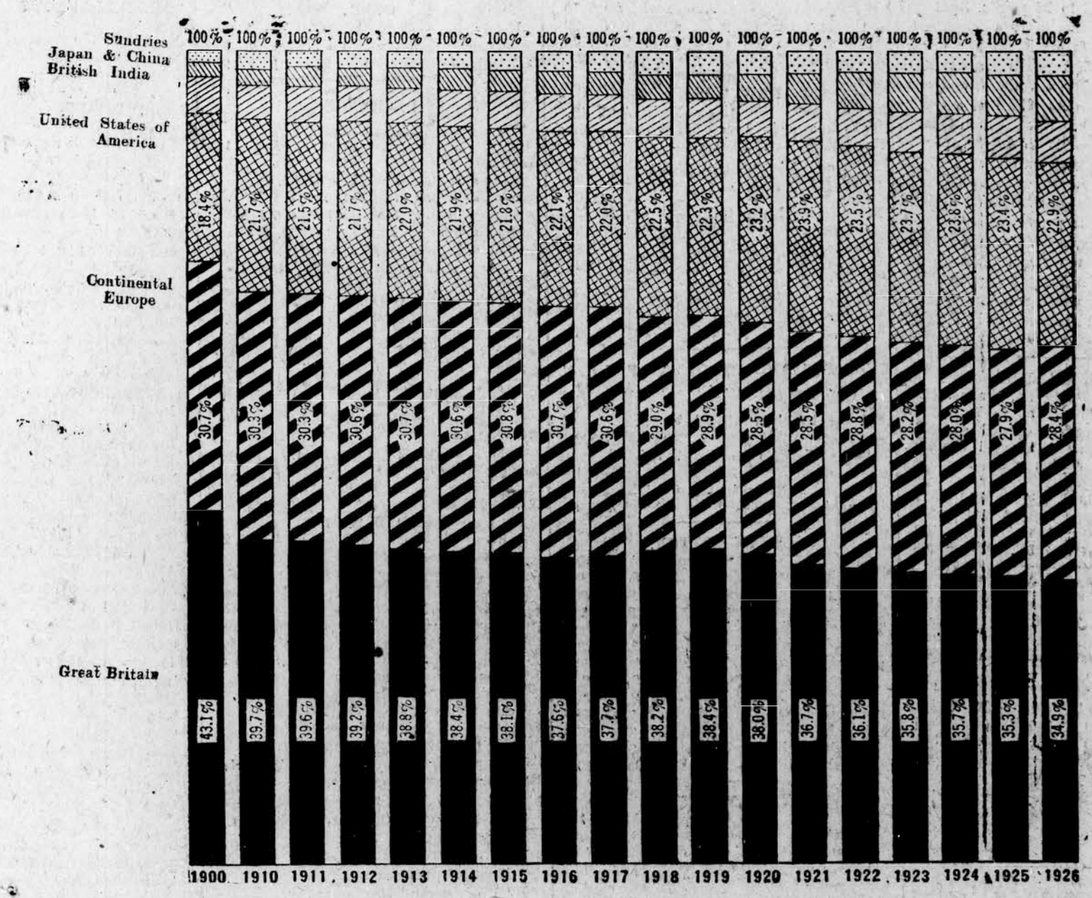
From Naples: 10000 bkts potatoes.

From Livepool: 7 cases and 57 bales C.P. goods, 14 bales cotton fents, 14 cases wool and cotton cloth, 26 pcs earthen ware, 12 cases linoleum and oil cloth, 18 trusses iron belting, 40 izal disinfectant, 327 drums bleaching powder, 857 drums caustic soda, 40 drums and 8 kegs hydro sulphite, 27 cases toilet soap, 25 drums silicate of soda, 25 drums glycerine, 100 bags glue, 16 cases plate glass, 400 bdles steel hoops.

WORLD'S COTTON SPINDLES.

DIAGRAM SHOWING CHANGES.

The following diagram shows the changes which have occurred in the proportion of cotton spindles located in the countries named below since the beginning of the present century:—



The most significant fact brought out by the diagram is the relatively rapid increase of spindles in the Far East. This increase is shown during the past five years to have been at the expense of Great Britain and the United States. Whether this movement will continue is problematical as, on the one hand, there is a tendency in Japan and China to decrease hours of labour and to increase wages while on the other hand, both British and American manufacturers are making energetic efforts to expand their export trade in cotton goods.

The number of spindles (000s omitted) in each of the geographical divisions listed on the diagram for the years 1900, 1910, 1920 and 1926 are as follows:—

	1900	1910	1920	1926	Increase in spindleage from 1900 to 1926
United Kingdom	45.500	53.397	58.690	57.286	11.786 equal to 25.9 per cent
Continental Europe	32.420	40.700	44.065	46.747	14.327 equal to 44.2 per cent
U. S. A.	19.473	29.189	35.835	37,586	18.113 equal to 93.0 per cent.
British India	4.945	5.637	6.690	8.510	3.565 equal to 72.1 per cent.
China & Japan	1.824	2.770	5.290	9.009	7.185 equal to 493.9 per cent.
All others	1,520	2.813	4,035	5.072	3.552 equal to 333.7 per cent.
Total	105.682	134.506	154.605	164.210	58.528 equal to 55.4 per cent.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(Messrs. P. Crystal and Co.)

Bombay, Aug. 11.

A large advance followed the publication of the Bureau Report on Monday. This was the first condition report to be issued this year and the Bureau maintained their reputation by providing yet another surprise. The markets were expecting and estimate of about 14-1|2 million bales but the Bureau figures were a condition of 69.5 per cent. with a crop in ection of 13,492,000 bales. The corresponding figures last year were 69.8 per cent. and 15,621,000 bales. We understand that in a supplementary statement the Bureau have declared that they have allowed in their estimate for weevil damage 3 times in excess of last year. As it is early in the season to gauge weevil damage, perhaps it would have been better had the Bureau waited for another month before they tried to convert this into loss of crop, but, as we pointed out in previous reports, it is now evident the Bureau are out to help the South financially. They have succeeded so far to the extent of 2-1|2 cents per lb.

The Report has been the cause of very heavy fluctuations and much gambling. After the upheaval of the last few days it is very difficult to prognosticate the future course of the market. The report found the market short of contracts and during the first part of the advance very little cotton changed hands. Cables this morning report further deterioration but whether from the 14-1|2 million (the private estimates) or from the 13-1|2 million (the Bureau estimate) level it is difficult to make out. The crop has started to move as was shewn by the Ginnings up to 31st July, which amounted to 163,000 bales as compared with only 48,000 bales at the same time last year. The advance was arrested by heavy bull liquidation and cables this morning report Southern hedge selling. It now remains to be seen whether subsequent weevil and weather conditions will confirm the low Bureau estimate. It will therefore be advisable to watch carefully the amount of Southern hedge selling. If the crop deterioration is really serious the South will probably hold back but if, as many people believe, the Bureau estimate was merely an effort to assist the farmer, we can look for an unusually heavy movement of the crop accompanied by heavy hedge selling. Should the South sell slowly, sentiment and bull speculation must carry the market higher, but should the South sell freely, we doubt if present prices can be maintained, as the trade, in the meantime, have good supplies out of the old crop and can afford to wait developments.

The local market has also had its share of excitement. On Monday evening New Broach closed at Rs. 364 to open the following morning at Rs. 395, and advanced to Rs. 406-1|2 since when fluctuations have bene erratic. This morning the quotation is Rs. 395 or Rs. 38 higher than a week ago. Until more is known about the prospects of our New Crop prices here must move largely in sympathy with fluctuations in America.

Meantime reports from the growing districts on the whole continue satisfactory. It appears the reports of damage to the crop in Gujarat were exaggerated re-sowing is going ahead and with reasonable luck we should get a 12 anna crop from this part of the country. During the week further rains fell in Berar and Central Provinces, doing good to the former but probably a little damage to the crop in the latter district.

Trade conditions do not appear to be very satisfactory in the Far East, Indian Cotton is still too dear to attract much interest from the Continent, and in the local market cloth prices have not kept pace with the advance in cotton. Local yarn is reported to be neglected.

Although stocks in Bombay are small, prices for ready cotton have advanced very little and in relation to the activity in the forward market the demand must be described as poor.

COTTON SITUATION.

Messrs. Vurdhman and Co. in their weekly report state that a week of wild speculative activity closed yesterday with 225 points up for January futures.

The most outstanding event of the week was the issuance on Monday of the Bureau Report which estimated the condition of the crop at 69.5 per cent. of normal and the total yield at 13,492,000 bales. The crop estimate was surprising below the private estimates by about one million bales. There was a fear that the low estimate would ultimately lead actual scarcity of cotton: a wild wave of bullish speculation followed: shorts became nervous and for two days the market was in a state of frenzy. It was only yesterday that there was something of a normal.

The Bureau has come and gone, and trade would now review afresh the situation in the light of new facts. Undoubtedly, from the point of view of supply the position is getting fundamentally healthier than even before and the Bureau has strongly confirmed the popular expectations of a permanent higher value for cotton. It is no wonder then that the South as well as hedge selling is conspicuously absent at this time of the season. Even twenty cents for cotton is cheap enough for this year and the slogan "buy cotton: buy cotton" would become more pronounced in the course of the year.

It may be that the depression in the Japanese Textile industry, the labour trouble in Shanghai, and the proposed holiday for a week in Manchester may temporarily relieve the tension but we distinctly see substantially higher prices in front of us. It is freely stated in well informed quarters that the announcement after the Bureau by the Manchester Federation, of a week's holiday is only to enable them to create an opportunity to buy cotton favourably. Taking a long view we see danger in going short but purchases at every dip are bound to result in good profits for those who can afford and have the courge to wait.

BOMBAY:—

Since the sensational fall in prices on the announcement of President Coolidge's intention not to seek re-election, there was only one trend for higher prices in the local market. The Bureau Report has carried the local market up by about Rs. 50 and on Tuesday a new record was created at Rs. 407 for new Broach. Since then there were some long liquidations and profit-takings which resulted in a set-back of about Rs. 10.

Looking to the supply of stapled cotton in this country after the recent floods, and the Narrow Hedge Contracts system, we think that we will see many more occasions of wild speculative activity of the nature we saw this week. We fail to see any reason for lower prices. Speculation may now and then discourage the trade but there is absolutely no room for despair. Irrspective of any consideration, cotton at current prices should be considered as guilt-edged securities and to make a long story short we would say without the least hesitation "buy cotton."

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 10.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Sept/Dec delivery sellers 31/9.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Jan/Apl delivery paid 32.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 10.

Silver—Market closed uncertain.
Spot 25 1/4
Forward 25 5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 10.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4:4:10 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 10.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4 1/8 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 3/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 17/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1/4 per cent.

CURRENCY DEPT ACCOUNTS?

The following is the abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 7th August, 1927:

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,77,71,31
Reserve—Coin and Bullion:—	
In India:	
Silver Coin	1,03,44.13
Gold coin and bullion	29,76.10
Silver bullion under coinage	9,06,20
In England:	
Gold coin and bullion	Nil
Silver bullion	Nil
In His Majesty's Dominions:	
Gold coin and bullion	Nil
In transit between India, England and His Majesty's Dominions:	
Gold coin and bullion	Nil
Silver Bullion	Nil
Securities (purchase price):	
In India	35,44.95
In England	Nil

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, August 11.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date Colaba Point 0.25 Fort 0.25 J. J. Hospital 0.30.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 51.32 Fort 61.67 J. J. Hospital 49.93.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925 Colaba Point 40.52 Fort 45.57 J. J. Hospital 43.89.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 51.62 Fort 74.94 J. J. Hospital 61.28.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 11th August 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.647 inches .086 below normal.

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.604 inches .072 below normal.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.043.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.6 degrees 0.3 above normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.3 degrees 1.0 above normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 186 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 29 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 8.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.25 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 1.95 inches

Total rainfall during the year 51.39 inches.

Earthquake report. An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 4300 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 17 hrs. 16 min. yesterday (I. S. T.)

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 11TH AUGUST 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 11th August 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0.30" of rain, Ambala 1.32", Hissar 1.02" and Delhi 2.45". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the west of the province and heavily clouded over the east The air is generally more humid than usual. Temperature was considerably below normal in the eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.56" of rain, Agra 217", Jhansi and Cawnpore each 0.10". Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was markedly below normal over most of the area.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.45" of rain. Skies are clear over upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is as usual. Maximum temperature was locally below normal in Rajputana; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat has had 0.43" of rain. Skies are modertely to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was locally below normal; the minimum was lower than usual in south Gujarat only.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 1.28" of rain and Raipur 1.90". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperatnre was higher than usual at Raipur and lower at Chanda; elsewhere temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.25" of rain, Ratnagiri 1.01", Marmagao 0.33" and Karwar 0.89". Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 78deg.6 (normal) and a minimum value of 78deg.3 (1deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Poona reports 0.12" of rain and Belgaum 0.20". Skies are in general heavily clouded. The air is locally more humid than usual in the Bombay Deccan. Temperature was almost normal except at Aurangabad, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has strengthened on the west coast of the Peninsula and remains active over the Gangetic plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in the north and east Punjab, the United Provinces, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Rajputana. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned are 0.50" at Mangalore, 0.12" at Calicut, 0.72" at Cochin, and Trivandrum 1.30".

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 4,300 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 17 hrs. 16 mins. yesterday (I.S.T.).

FRESH SCHEDULE OF FARES.

TRAMWAY'S COMMITTEE'S PROPOSALS

DEBATE IN CORPORATION

The question of Tramway fares came before the Municipal Corporation on Thursday at the tag end of the day. Neither the chairman of the Tramways Committee nor a number of councillors were in a mood to go through the question but there were others who insisted on disposing of the question that day, but again after hearing the speech of Mr. Byramjee, who formally moved the adoption of the report to increase the fares, further discussion was adjourned.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla the president, being a shareholder, vacated the chair which was occupied by Mr. R. M. Chinoy.

AUCTION SYSTEM RUINOUS.

Consideration was given to a letter to the President, dated the 25th July 1927, from Mr. Jabaji Ahilaji Bhasker stating that the auction system of giving country liquor and toddy shops and Tree-foot booths has proved ruinous to most of the license holders and requesting that the Collector may be moved through the members of the Excise Advisory Committee to put a stop to this system.

Dr. R. M. Mistry moved to refer the letter to the representatives of the Excise Advisory Committee for consideration by the committee and with a request to report the action taken by the committee.

Dr. Mistry said the present system of auctioning liquor and toddy shops had ruined the licenses who had to pay exhorbitant sums for their licenses. He quoted figures in support of his statement and said in one case the license fee which was originally Rs. 212 had gone up to Rs. 5,200|-. In another case, it had increased from Rs. 700 to Rs. 5,000|- while in the third it had gone up from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 11,000|-. He submitted that the poor consumers, ultimately paid the enhanced fees and the Government were not justified in raising their income this way. If there was a deficit in the Government revenue, he suggested to tap some other sources.

Mr. P. Murzban seconded the proposition and urged Government to revert to fixed rate system.

MR. DALAVI FOR STATUS QUO.

Mr. D. G. Dalavi supported the present system.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai seconded the amendment.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehbin supported the proposition.

The amendment of Dr. Mehta was carried.

TRAMWAY FARES.

The Corporation then considered the report of the Tramways and Telephone Committee regarding the question of fares to be levied by the Tramways Company.

The General Manager, B.E.S. and T. Co. Ltd., in a letter forwarded a fresh schedule of fares which the Tramways Company proposed to charge in view of the position determined by the Gowalia Tank Extension Fares Arbitration.

The Tramways Committee after careful consideration made the following recommendations:

(1) That in supersession of the existing fare arrangements the Tramways Company be authorized to charge a uniform fare of one anna for a "direct" ticket on the whole of the Company's present system and on any future extensions that may be made. (2) That a charge of an extra half-anna be made for the issue of a "transfer" ticket. (3) That the existing Transfer Regulations be otherwise unchanged. (4) That the Tramways Company be asked to give an undertaking that they would maintain their present tramway service intact and will not reduce any direct service running at present, and (5) That the aforesaid arrangement be made permanent.

There was barely half an hour left to consider the report of the Tramways Committee for which a Special Meeting was called at 4 p.m. but was not taken up owing to other matters under discussion. Dr. Batliwalla vacated the chair as he was a share holder and Mr. R. M. Chinoy took his place. M. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy at the outset urged the house to adjourn consideration of the question as he was feverish and was not in a mood to make a speech as chairman of the committee in moving his proposition but the House wanted the matter to be threshed out and consequently Mr. Byramjee was compelled to move his proposition which he did that the report be approved and adopted and a reply be sent to the General Manager of B. E.S. and T. Co. Ltd. in effect of the Committee's recommendations.

MR. BYRAMJEE'S APOLOGIA.

Mr. Byramjee hoped his proposition would meet with the approval of every right thinking man in the Corporation. The question of Tramway fares he said was not of a day or two but had a history of ten years behind it. He denounced the tactics of a certain newspaper and the leaders of certain meetings in criticising the action of the Tramways Committee. In two Public meetings the Tramways Committee were painted so black that he feared he would not be able to recognise himself if he stood before a mirror. In those Meetings, certain leaders who always spoke with set speeches and the meetings held at a short notice like suits made to order certain criticisms were passed against the committee, while truth was withheld at the same time from the public. Mr. Byramjee read section 15 of the Deed with the Tramways Company which stated that with the approval of the Municipal Corporation fares would be increased by the Tramways Company but if the corporation did not give the approval the matter was to be referred to the abitration. The Tramways Company, he said, was established in 1883 and did not pay dividend to the shareholders for 12 years. He asked if it was fair for the continuing shareholders to leprive them of their claim to earn dividends to make up the past losses. From 1883 to 1905 he said, there was a unform rate of one anna.

"EXTENSIONS."

From 1905 to 1927 the Tramways Company had extended their lines from Lal Bag to Parel, Parel to Dadar, Girgaum to Byculla Bridge, Tardeo Terminus to Gilder Street, Opera House to Portuguese Church, Dhobi Tatao to Flora Fountain, Sandhurst Road to Wari Bunder, Wari Bunder to Reay Road and Reay Road to Tank Bunder. For the old lines they charged only one anna while for the new extension they charged such fares as the corporation would allow them. The Tramways Company now wanted some extra fares for the new extensions and made certain proposals. The company did not agree to the committee's suggestion of charging by mileage, viz., one pice per mile as they thought it would not pay them and they proposed two and half pies for a mile but this was turned out by the Tramways Committee. Then a member of the committee, Mr. L. R. Tairsee suggested the present recommendations embodied in the report. But because Mr. Tairsee's name was like a red rag before a bull in a certain quarter a hue and cry was raised that the proposal was not fair. Mr. Byramjee said the new rates proposed in the report were approved by the champion of the poor labourers like Mr. S. K. Bole and Dr. K. Parekh who was a nationalist. It was in fact, he said, Mr. Tairsee's case in the court that had opened the eyes of the Tramway Co. that they were entitled to extra fares subject to the sanction of the corporation. He therefore urged the house to approve of the report. The Tramways Co. would make a profit of one lac rupees in a year by the new scheme which considering the traffic of three lacs passengers per day would come to a fraction of a pie per year which he thought was not much. If they did not approve of this report, he said, the company would make Rs. two lacs other way. In conclusion replying to his critics, he said, it was disgraceful to say that he was taking the part of the Tramways Company.

Mr. P. J. Murzban seconded the proposition and further discussion was adjourned to the 18th instant.

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KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City. R381

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (AUG. 12th.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jootabhai Lahaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LEO.

If today is your birthday, astrological signs divulge the fact that you have a bad habit of prying into everybody's secrets. Even in trifling matters you will ask innumerable questions inquiring the whys, wherefores, whose from whom, and similar boring questions. The only profession in which you can shine successfully is the legal profession in which as counsel your interrogatory inquisitiveness will be satiated to your heart's content. You will be a miserable failure in the medical profession. If, however, you join your father's prosperous business, as Second-in-Command, be careful not to give alluring promises to the staff who are now on familiar terms with you. For your dear "daddy," though he will soon retire from active particiepation in business, will not "retire from this world" until he has knocked up a good century. You will soon be on his gadi; but though in office, you will not be in full powers, exactly like our well-meaning Labour pillar, Mr. Macdonald, who, though he ascended the gadi exalted by aristocrats like Lord Salisbury and Lord Rosebery, said that his Government, though in office, was not in power. You will have, therefore, to act like Macdonald Sab who had given on behalf of his Party many alluring promises of freedom to India, but had to wriggle out of them when his Party actually came into power. The poor Labour leader did not foresee that he would attain the object of his heart sooner than he expected, hence all the tall-talk of liberty and equity indulged in by him. So beware. On coming into power you will be a bit puffed up and expect long salaams from one and all. You will dismiss the staff's grievances with a shrug, or at least with a sinister smile, or dismiss even some of the most obstructing workers with a broad smile like that of Charlie Chaplin.

(To-day, Mercury goes to Leo. Those who are born under Leo will see their brain power developed (like that of ex-President Roosevelt, or even of President Coolidge). Your business (whatever it be) will thrive, and your judgments will be excellent, and unquestionable, quite unlike the one that has set North India ablaze)

ALLEGED ACT OF FORGERY

A MUSLIM'S DARING ENTERPRISE

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 9.

Sadruddin Ahmed alias Abdul Rehman Walad Hamidul Rehman of Hyderabad (Deccan) was to-day placed before the Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, on a charge of cheating and fabricating a false document.

The facts of the case as told by the complainant, Nawab Shah Raokh, Yar Jung Bahadur, President of the Poona Suburban Municipality and Honorary A. D. C. to H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad was that one day a little before the last Moharrum the accused telephoned to him asking for an interview. In spite of the fact that the complainant told him to call next day, the accused came to his house about 9-30 p.m. He informed Nawab Shah Raokh that he was a Superintendent of the Hyderabad State Political Service and that it was the intention of H.E.H. the Nizam to appoint the complainant to a high post in the Hyderabad State service. As he was leaving that night for Hyderabad the accused asked Nawab Shah Raokh to give him a letter of thanks to H.E.H. the Nizam. This the complainant declined to do but the accused left saying he would wait at his hotel till midnight for the letter, which he asked him to send.

About twenty days later the accused returned to Poona and called on the complainant with a letter purporting to be signed by Nawab Mehedir, Yar Jung Bahadur the head of the Nizam's Political Department in which the complainant's appointment was duly made known. The accused then asked for a letter and a "nerzzer" of five sovereigns and five rupees and having obtained these departed after placing the letter in a despatch box. About a fortnight later Nawab Shah Raokh, meeting Nawab Syed Husein Bilgrami (Nawab Mehedi) the Head of the Hyderabad State Political Department in Poona showed him the letter. The latter pronounced it a forgery and advised the complainant to see the Police. The case is proceeding.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

PICKING STARTED

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Cairo.—The condition of cotton crop in July is indicated by the following percentages of normal: Lower Egypt 99; Mid-Egypt 103; Upper Egypt 100. Bollworm attacks have everywhere been reduced to a minimum. Picking has been started.—Reuter's Special.

Cairo.—Chief advisor to Ibn Saud, King of Wahabis, chartered an Imperial Airways aeroplane to convey him direct to Bahrein, thereby avoiding cholera stricken Basra, Fare was paid in seven different currencies.—Reuter's Special

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	August 11.
Previous Closing Rate	19.78
To-day's Opening Rate	19.95
Difference	+.17
To-day's Closing	19.74
Difference	—.04

LIVERPOOL.

	August 11.
Previous Closing Rate	10.49
To-day's Opening Rate	10.42
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	10.57
Difference	+.08
Broach Expectation	393.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Aug. 11.
Silver Ready	24 15 0
Difference	Lower 0 5 0
Silver Forward	25 1 0
Difference	Lower 0 1 0
Tone of Market	India sold.

POONA RACES.

SUMMER MEETING: THIRD DAY

ACCEPTANCES FOR SATURDAY.

First Race begins at 2 p.m.

THE PATIALA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,250, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 350. A handicap for Country-breds.

Zara 9-7, Our Laddie 8-12, Naughty Girl 8-3, Shivaprasad 9-5, Gift of Song 8-13, Joviality 8-6, Prince Michael 8-4, Winfree 7-9, The Duke 7-11, Prayag 7-11, Shewanti 7-0, Day Delight 7-9, Don't Hurt 7-2.

THE BASRA PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,250, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Classes.

Rarity 9-7, Safety 9-2, Roscoff 9-3 Crown 9-5, Sabig 9-5, Kadir Hajaz 9-4, Sultan Beg 8-8, Ahyid 8-6, Amenra 8-5, O'Brien 8-3, Taimurlung 8-3, Roman 8-2, Kurdistan 7-11, Dective 7-3.

THE BASRA PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 4,500, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Classes.

Dilawar 9-7, Mansoor Beg 9-6, Silver Thrush 8-9, Heshash 9-0, Sanatogen 8-9, Bucknell 8-0, Some Surprise 7-13, Faithful 8-12, Ballard 7-12, Hyder Pasha 7-2, Rehearsal 7-11, Kanze 7-10, Gosub 7-8, France 7-4.

THE MONSOON PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd and 4th Classes.

Meena 9-7, Blyth Bachelor 9-1, Swan 9-0, Bonaparte 8-10, King's Yellow 8-8, Glen Tree 8-7, Old Fashioned Maid 8-4, Surdus 8-0, Diamond 8-6, Belle Syme 8-5, Erinite 8-2, Charles William 7-12, Headstrong 7-12, Toss Up 7-11, Stung Again 7-0, Little Gem Rose 6-12, Allegory 6-12.

THE MONSOON PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd and 4th Classes.

Canterbury Lamb 9-7, Miraj 9-7, Alpine 9-1, Gamvros 9-0, Stormont 9-0, Rock Tint 9-0, Modesty 8-11, Caesonia 8-10, Free and Easy 8-7, Well Copped 8-0, Georgina 8-8, Jovial William 8-6, Steel Blue 7-12, Adour 8-5, Shahu Prasad 8-4, Absorbent 7-11, Bentoi 7-11, Knights Cross 7-7, Golden Shadow 6-12.

THE BLANDFORD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses which at the time of starting, have not won in India a race value Rs. or over or races of the aggregate value Rs. 5000 or over.

Eclair 9-7, Day Work 9-6, Sunnymoon 7-7, Henrietta 8-8, Cul de Sac 8-8, Cuckoo 8-8, Pac Up 8-1, Tulshi Vrindavan 7-11, Royal Bride 6-12, Shiva Kumari 6-10.

THE REAY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 1,750, third Rs. 1,250. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Class.

My Realm 9-0, Bridgman 8-8, Chrysolite 8-8, Dark Blue 8-6, Lucky Man 8-7, Pride of Priestown 8-4, Aldergrove 7-13, Penetrate 7-11, Tycho 8-4, Nestor 7-11, Prose and Verse 7-9.

THE BRISBANE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Class.

Talaat Bey 9-0, Santock 8-6, Courier 7-9, Heera Mahal 8-13, Husky 8-13, Leinster Wonder 8-11, Invinola 8-11, Star of India 8-7, Aster d'Or 8-10, Fire Star 8-8, Bright Bird II 8-5, Very Little 8-3, Four Square 8-3, Rosette Air 8-3, Tristan 8-2, Iron Guard 8-2, Quitch 7-13.

THE GHORPURI PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Class.

Stability 9-1, Roscoff 8-13, Andhra Valley 8-12, Hamoud 8-12, Nooruhmulk 8-11, Shivaji Prasad 8-9, Salonia 8-6, Telafar 8-3, Red Flag 8-2, Mashalla 7-13, Maneck Beg 7-11, Kadoor Beg 7-10, Fairdoss 7-10, Monsoon 7-8, Johur 7-7, Butterfly 7-6.

THE GHORPURI PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Class.

Ghazuwan 9-4, Mooltan 9-1, Amood 8-12, Arabian Star 8-11, Mijbas 8-2, Malikizaman 8-10, Othello 8-7, Red Prince 8-6, Kandinava 8-6, Weldon 7-12, Security 7-11, Dawood 7-8, Moosaad 7-7, Meried 7-6, Zoolfakar 7-5, Farooq 7-3.

GREAT BRITAIN & SCHNEIDER CUP

LONDON, August 9.

Rugby.—Press representatives were allowed to see to-day at Calshot Air Station, two of the seaplanes which will will attempt to win for Great Britain the Schneider Cup at Venice in September These seaplanes were super-marine Napiers five and Gloster Napier Fourth. Great precautions have been taken to ensure secrecy regarding these racing machines and neither their speed nor technical details are divulged by correspondents.—B. O. W.

A GHASTLY MURDER

CHILD'S THROAT CUT

A chawl at Saitan Chowki was the scene of a ghastly murder of a ten months' old baby on Wednesday morning on apparently a very trivial matter.

It appeared the ground floor of the "Moresh Chawl" was under repair and the occupant of one of the rooms named Keshav shifted with his wife and Ramchandra a ten-month-old baby on the first floor in the room of a Madrasi name Krishna Swami Reddi. Reddi asked Keshav to vacate his room which Keshav promised to do in a day or two. On Wednesday morning Keshav and his wife went to the latrines leaving their baby in the room with Krishna Swami Reddi. After a few minutes when Keshav's wife returned she found the room closed from inside and having not received any response to the knocks on the door, it was forced open by the assistance of the neighbours. She thought that Reddi did not want them to stay in his room and therefore he had closed the doors. She therefore took her baby which was wraped in clothes and went on the ground floor in her room.

On unfolding the clothes round the baby, however, she staggered and screamed, by the ghastly sight of her son's throat cut and the clothes full of blood. The police were immediately informed and Krishna Swami Reddi was arrested.

When placed before the Coroner on Thursday morning the suspect showed signs of insanity and he was therefore sent to the Police Surgeon for observation and further hearing was adjourned.

Two knives were found by the police from the room of Reddi one of which was blood stained.

ALLEGED THEFT OF RS. 20,000

A CLERK IN TROUBLE.

Gopichand Parmananda, Cashier in the firm of one Nikaram Parmanand, a firm of Commission Agents, situated at Narayan Dhru Street, on the second floor of a building, lodged a complaint that he sent his clerk, one Hemaram Dolatram, with Rs. 20,000, including 18 G. C. notes of Rs. 1,000, 3 G. C. notes of Rs. 5,000 and 50 G. C. notes of Rs. 10 for depositing in the Punjab National Bank. The clerk left the firm at 10 a.m., and before going to the Bank he went to one Kalaram at Nagdevi Street There it is alleged he lost the sum. It it alleged that Nemaram while reading a post-card left that sum on the table with the intention of tying the bundle of notes in the Dhotar that he was wearing and it is further alleged that Kalooram took away the bundle.

The police have arrested the said clerk Hemaram, and took Kalooram and two other persons to the police station for enquiry.

GUILTY OF RASH DRIVING

MAHARAJA'S DRIVER FINED

Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, passed orders on Thursday morning convicting and sentencing one Krishna Bapoo, a motor car driver in the service of the Maharaja of Dharampur, to pay a fine of Rs. 60.

Traveling at high speed in the evening of the 28th of June last, the accused drove his car along Falkland Road, throwing down a school-boy, Patel, who sustained severe injuries. Evidence was led to show that the accused blew his horn, but did not slacken speed to allow the lad sufficient time to get off the road, in consequence of which, the lad, in trying to gain the footpath, was knocked over. The accused drove away his car, and would have succeeded in escaping but for the fact that a passer-by who had noticed the number of the car furnished the same to the police. The unfortunate lad was dragged by the car for as length of ten to fifteen paces. The accused was convicted and sentenced accordingly.

LABOURER'S FATAL FALL.

On Wednesday afternoon four labourers were working on a chimney sixty feet high of the Kasara Power House at Mazagaon when a bamboo of the scaffolding gave way and Ganu Kundlik (35) fell down and died on the spot. The other three labourers caught hold of a chain and saved themselves from falling.

A COOLY'S LEG CRUSHED

One Shanker Bhimaji labourer aged 25 met with an accident. On the G. I. P. Ry. at 5-0 o'clock on Thursday. His left leg below the knee joint was crushed. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital at 6 p.m. where he was kept for treatment.

SETT TRIAL SENSATION

HOBBS RETIRES FROM FIELD

LONDON, Aug. 10.

At Lords in the test trial match England won the toss. Hobbs retired hurt at 38. While running for sharp single he tore his thigh muscle. It is expected that this will necessitate week's rest. Following were closing scores:

Hobbs retired hurt	38
Sutcliffe c Ames b Clark	65
Hallows l.b.w. b S. Staples	26
Hamond c Bowley b Sibbles	13
Jardine (not out)	27
Chapman (not out)	20
Extras	17
Total for three wickets	206

—Reuter's Special

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Lecture on "Persian Navigation from Rise of Islam to the 9th Century A.D.," by Mr. Hadi Hasan, Professor of Persian, Muslim University, Aligarh, Lecture Hall, University Library Building, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 13.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at four per cent.—A.P.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Tamba Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 12th instant.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

Under the auspices of this School Dr. S. V. Ketkar of Poona will deliver a lecture on "Methods of Antiquarian Sociology" in the University South Wing, First Floor, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

"THE HEALER."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the Grant Medical College Debating Society to-day (Friday) at 4 p.m. in the Anatomy Theatre on "The Healer" Dr. Y. G. Nadgir presiding. All past students of the College are requested to attend.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" carrying Bombay Mails of 6th instant ex S.S. "Razmak" left Aden at 8 a.m. on the 11th instant.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the mails from London of the 4th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

The Clan line S.S. "Stewart" arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 9th inst.

The Clan line S.S. "Mackay" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 16th inst.

The Clan line S.S. "Macfarlane" left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 9th inst.

MORE VILLAGES AFFECTED

CHOLERA IN THE PRESIDENCY

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.

During the week ending 6th August there were in all 2,409 attacks and 907 deaths due to cholera in the Central Registration District against 1,623 and 700 in the preceding week. Ninety-seven villages are reported to be newly infected in this Registration District, while 20 old villages have ceased returning cases.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

General conditions in the Southern Registration District may be considered satisfactory at present. The epidemic in all the districts appears to be well under control. The encouraging feature is the steady and marked decline in each successive week. Kanara District has been showing for several weeks a clean bill of health, while other districts indicate a striking fall in the incidence of the epidemic.

The whole Southern Registration District recorded during the week ending 9th August 151 attacks and 74 deaths against 223 and 95 last week. Of these Belgaum District was responsible for 47 attacks and 24 deaths against 64 and 25 last week: Dharwar 13 attacks and 5 deaths against 20 and 10, and Bijapur 91 attacks and 45 deaths against 139 and 60.

INDIAN STATES.

Kolhapur State reported 217 attacks and 118 deaths against 120 and 46 last week. Kolhapur City 5 attacks and 6 deaths against 9 and 9: Sangli State 4 attacks and 5 deaths: Miraj Senior 1 attack and 2 deaths: Jamkhandi 12 attacks and 4 deaths: Kurundwad Senior 15 attacks and 11 deaths. Jath, Kurundwad Junior and Miraj Junior returned no occurrences, while no reports have yet been received from Ramdurg, Savanur and Mudhol.

IN AID OF THE DISTRESSED.

DONATIONS TO FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Donations to the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund, started in aid of the distressed in Gujarat and Kathiawad, should be sent either to the Treasurers of the Fund or to the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, endorsed to the credit of the Fund.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1927.

THE BAIT OF PREFERENCE.

It is clear from the Free Press messages from Simla that the question of protection of Indian cotton industry will figure prominently before the ensuing session of the Assembly. What the public and the mill-owners demand in this respect is quite clear and that is substantial protection against all foreign countries. For the present they stick to the recommendations of the Board the most important being the raising of duty on all imported piece goods by 4 per cent. Government's attitude, however, is not at all clear. They have, indeed, rejected the above recommendation of the Board. But they are aware that this decision is not going to be the last word on the subject. They are loath to kill the golden goose in the shape of the most important national industry and thereby alienate for ever the business community. But a precise alternative to the Board's main recommendation they do not seem to have hit upon. The Lancashire lion is in the way. They have scrupulously shrouded in mystery the confabulations of the mill-owners with Sir George Rainy in Bombay and more recently with the Viceroy himself. It seems, however, that as long as they can Government want to play the waiting game. At present it is a dual contest between the public and the mill-owners, on the one hand, and the Government, on the other. Government perhaps fondly hope that they can make it a triangular contest and thereby divide and weaken their opponents.

As a result of such tactics, the question of Imperial Preference has again reared its head and is persistently discussed. It should be clearly remembered that the mill-owners have put forward no suggestion of any kind of Preference. Such an assurance has already been given by the mill-owners to several Members of the Assembly. Whoever originated the suggestion, the frequent discussion on Preference is calculated to cultivate the opinion that Preference or no Preference, any additional duty against Lancashire is out of the question. This is undoubtedly the opinion of Government. Leaving out of consideration for the present any wider scheme of Imperial Preference, the mill-owners are left with two alternatives, going without protection at all and protection against Japan, the latter alternative, of course, giving a measure of Preference to Lancashire. It seems to be hoped by the friends of Lancashire and the champions of Imperial Preference that the mill-owners will be driven by continued distress to accept the latter alternative, when the thin end of the wedge of Imperial Preference will have been driven. Since the public are and have been for years past dead against Preference, it is perhaps hoped that the acceptance under coercion by the mill-owners of protection against Japan will thus set them against the public and will smoothen the way for Government.

Will the mill-owners accept the bait? They do not, they dare not. We have twice before warned the public and the mill-owners in particular against the danger of Imperial Preference in any form and in any shape; and we shall postpone further discussion of the topic till Government's cards are on the table. We are glad to be able to say that Indian businessmen are not less hostile to Preference than the public. The recent speech of Mr. Walchand Hirachand, the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, at a general meeting of the Chamber is a fair indication of the Chamber's distrust of Preference. The mill-owners could not be unware of their own danger. Even if they appreciate a temporary relief against Japan, they would not leap from the frying pan into the fire. If there were a choice between Lancashire and Japan they would regard the former as the more dangerous rival in the long run. They have not forgotten the long drawn tragedy of the Excise duty. They know, as Mr. Walchand pointed out, that Japanese exports to India are insignificant as compared with those of Lancashire. Because the mill-owners have for some time stressed the injury caused by Japan, it does not at all follow that they would accept any Preference to an old rival. It is foolish to suppose that there is no competition between India and Lancashire. It is true that at present Lancashire specialises in finer cloth and India produces mainly medium and coarser varieties. But, in the first place, enabling Lancashire through Exchange manipulation and Preference to dump her goods here will not fail to have an adverse effect on the production of medium counts. Secondly, India wants to produce more finer cloth and it is for this reason that the Textile Board recommended a bounty on the indigenous production of finer yarn. In the near future India will surely produce more finer cloth when the competition with Lancashire will be keener. Besides, there is some hope of Government discriminating against Japan but none against Lancashire. Finally, if the mill-owners accept, against public opinion, any Preference to Lancashire, they will straightway forfeit public sympathy, which they know they cannot ignore. It will not be long before the friends of Lancashire will be disillusioned.

A WELL-KNIT BODY.

Why should the Indian National Congress not be a well-knit body as it was particularly in those halcyon days when under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi the whole country was captured for the courageous doctrine of Non-co-operation? All true Nationalists are anxious that unity within Congress ranks should be achieved again as soon as possible, and they must have learnt with great satisfaction that at the Gandhi-Nehru Conference at Bangalore Mahatmaji expressed himself as keenly interested in striving to bring about this unity. He is reported to have remarked that although he had no faith in the work of the Assembly and the Councils, it was humiliating to to the nation that Congressmen should not stand together as a well-knit body. We are confident that under his unique leadership those who have been busy pursuing internecine warfare within Congress ranks will see the error of their ways and help him in making the Congress regain all its former political power and prestige.

Recent events indicate that fissiparous tendencies are dying of sheer exhaustion. People who ought to have known better have quarrelled so much amongst themselves that while taking a much-needed respite they have been happily blessed with a lucid interval of commonsense and are wondering whether the differences which separate them are after all so vital that they cannot forget them. We hope the interval will be one of exceptionally long duration, so that when once the contestants of old have learnt how mutually helpful it is to march together to freedom's goal under the sheltering umbrella of the Congress, they will come to regard it almost as a sacrilege to fall out again. We regard the recent adhesion to the Congress ranks of a number of Justicites as a step in the right direction and as one which throws out the first ray of hopeful sunshine which will indicate to all wayward navigators intent upon piloting their own political barques in their own fashion that the course charted by the Congress with Mahatmaji at the helm is the only one which leads with safety and certainty to the port of National freedom. Gandhiji is active again in spite of the heavy strain upon his health and is to tour in the Tamil Nadu where he hopes to do his bit in settling the differences between the Brahmins and the Non-Brahmins. A better appreciation of the value of give and take in politics will enable the two parties in this quarrel of long standing to seek a rapprochment and under Gandhiji's inspiration and advice they should not find it difficult to come together for the sake of National unity. We may even venture to hope that after the recent communal storms, which have strained Hindu-Muslim relations, the calm of reason and good sense will follow, now that Mahatmaji and a number of Congress leaders will be active in formulating ways and means to cement harmonious relations between the two communities. With the advent of the Statutory Commission, the legion of propagandists on behalf of the foreign vested intrests in this country will be busy here and in England circulating the notion that Indians are disunited, that they are inherently incapable of managing their own affairs. Let our political leaders take up the challenge and show how easy it is for the Indian people to come together again, however great the temptation for some of them may be to listen to the siren voice of those who profit by keeping up communal and sectarian jealousies in this country.

A PREPOSTEROUS PLEA.

At last after much cogitation the Government of India have definitely refused passports for the proposed Indian Medical Mission to China. The plea now advanced for the refusal is that "the grant of facilities to a party of British subjects to serve even in a non-combatant capacity in a combatant area in China would evidently be construed as a departure by the British Government from the attitude of strict impartiality towards the various parties involved in the civil war." Of all the pleas advanced by Government from time to time this last is the most preposterous. How purely medical service such as has been rendered by Red Cross Societies for years past in various wars can ever be construed as aiding one party against the other passes our understanding. It is a long-established international convention that such service, by whomsoever rendered, is regarded as being absolutely non-combatant and as such is not objected to by any of the belligerent parties. If Government had any doubts in the matter they could easily have ascertained the attitude of the leaders of both the combating armies in China. If those leaders suggested any conditions these could have been considered. Government have gratuitously assumed that the sending of the Mission must necessarily be a breach of neutrality. On this assumption there would be an end of all Red Cross work by any neutral country in any war. Government began by delaying without giving any reply, then objected to the "cultural" character of the Mission and have now advanced an amazing plea about neutrality. It is difficult to resist the suspicion that there are other grounds behind the refusal than the one urged.

INDIAN STATES: THEIR PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

NEW FACTORS AND TENDENCIES

(By Prof. K. T. SHAH.)

III*

New factors are, however, even now at work, which must modify very substantially the situation. Mr. Panikkar has noticed the developments of recent times, such as the inclusion of Indian Princes' representative in the War Cabinet, or on the Imperial Conferences or in the Indian delegation to the League of Nations. These affect the situation materially. They do not, indeed, gainsay the basic principle of the relations between the Government of India and the Indian States, or rather Indian Ruling Princes, viz., that the latter have no recognition in International Law as entities apart from British India. The Indian Princes have no Foreign Relations, except with and through the Government of India. They cannot receive or confer any honorary titles, or, perhaps, other distinctions from or to any foreign potentate without the consent of the British Government: they can have no relations among themselves even, except through the mediation of the Government of India. When they travel abroad, they do so under the protection of a British Foreign Office Pass-port; and their subjects in this regard are absolutely indistinguishable from the citizens of British India. And yet, in recent times, all the proclamations of the Government of India or of the King-Emperor are addressed to "The Princes and People of India"! This is a remarkable development, all the more noticeable when its implication is further corroborated by the inclusion of Princely representatives on the Imperial Conferences and on the League of Nations delegations. In the latter case, the Princes are not represented independently, but only as part of the Indian delegation made up by the British Indian Government exclusively. The place of Indian Princes on the League of Nations is doubtful in the extreme. Certainly, in cases like the recent case of Kathiawar Ports, the Princes concerned would not be suffered to take this matter for arbitration and decision by the League of Nations. Nor, in fact, would any dispute regarding the interpretation of treaty obligations between Indian Princes and the Government of India be permitted by the latter to be decided by any other agency than its own, notwithstanding the fact that it is itself one of the parties concerned! Lord Reading's letter to the Nizam may be taken to be final and decisive on this point, supposing any one could have entertained any doubts about it.

CHANGE FROM PERSONAL TO PUBLIC ASPECT.

In spite of these limitations, however, this new factor is worth remembering, when summing up the situation. Its legal value, its constitutional importance, may be insignificant. But its imperceptible moral value is not negligible. The Princes know their own limitations or disabilities. But if they understand these moral values sufficiently, they will perhaps be able to utilise this new factor to their advantage in a manner and to an extent that the British Government will be unable to check. But in order that the Princes can utilise this new force in their favour, they must give bail for their own bonafides. They must change the predominantly personal note in their disputes with the British Government as hitherto into one of a much more public character, as affecting their States as such. They must learn to speak more and more in the name and on behalf of their people, which to-day a not inconsiderable number of them would disdain to do. There is a feeling in many quarters at present that the Indian Princes look with no friendly eye upon the pace, or even the nature, of political progress in British India. Official, authentic evidence on this point is necessarily unavailable; and in the absence of such evidence, it would be wrong to assume the suspicion to be proved. But the Princes will lose nothing if they endeavour to disabuse India in this matter. There is, similarly, a feeling in many quarters that the British Government of India is interested in maintaining these remnants of India's ancient autocracies, if only to set off more completely the popular democratic nature of their own system. While the Indian States continue to be in a relatively unfavourable position, such a feeling would have ample ground to be founded upon, even though it may be unwarranted so far as the deliberate intentions of the highest officers of the British Government are concerned. But if a radical cure of this unhappy suspicion is to be had,—and while a true sense of national soliditary dawns upon the Princes for the whole of India,—why should they not make common cause with their own people? Why can they not speak really and truly in the name of their States as a whole.

ASSOCIATION OF STATES' PEOPLE IN STATES' GOVERNMENT.

The people in the Indian States are, with very few exceptions, still kept at arm's length from the real task of government. But this is not impossible to remedy. Some of the larger Indian States have already Legislative Councils of their own, with or without another larger body, more fully representative and popular, to make the association of the people in the work of Government effective. But even in the most advanced States, the doctrine of representative Government through responsible ministries has yet a long leeway to make up before it can truly be said of them that there is a really democratic constitution. The Ministers are still responsible to the Ruler personally. Constitutional Rulers like that of Mysore may be accustomed to follow constitutional practice in all administrative matters, and act exclusively on the advice of their Ministers, while the latter retain the confidence of the Ruler and continue in office. But in all alike the sole power to sustain these Ministers in their office and their policies is the personal will of the Ruler. Ministers can and habitually do disregard popular sentiment, whether it is well or ill-conceived. Under the circumstances, in the event of dispute between the Indian Government and the State, such Ministers can hardly make the Maharaja speak in the name of the entire people of the State. The spectacle of the people of India versus the people of a particular State may not be at all desirable, when it does take place. But such a consummation is not absolutely unavoidable. There are causes of conflict of interest, and more of mere sentimental jealousies, which it is not beyond human intelligence to avoid, or at least to minimise. In the long run, and in the most substantial concerns, the fundamental unity of India is unquestionable. Popular opinion in any individual State cannot be free, any more than in any British province, to subvert the basic principle of the entire Indian polity, e.g. the principle of perfect religious toleration. But short of this, the States based on such a form of government will be as much embodiments of the Indian people as the rest of the continent; and conflict between them will be easy to settle, if not impossible to imagine.

FEDERATION OF SMALLER STATES.

This seems to us to be the only acceptable solution. The larger States which to-day are without their own complement of representative law making bodies or responsible executive should hasten, of their own accord, to establish such institutions; and make their administration, gradually but steadily, more and more responsible and popular. In the smaller States, which are each by themselves unable to have such institutions of their own, the same consummation may be accomplished by some kind of voluntary combination or confederation among these. This enlarged unit of cognate constituents will be able easily to have its own institutions of this description. A regrouping of the provinces of India, on a basis more intellignt and logical than the mere accident of history or the convenience of administration which lie at the bottom of the present provincial demarcations, is in the air; and, for all we know, the reconstruction of provincial India may come to pass if only by way of a first instalment, even under the recommendations of the next Royal Commission. Such a moment would not be inopportune for the Princes to consider a suggestion like this, though, of course, it is evident they cannot themselves be expected to give effect to it off their own bat, even if they are themselves agreed to accept it.

THE PRINCES' CHAMBER.

Another new factor, rapidly modifying the situation to-day, is, as Mr. Panikkar notices, the Prices' Chamber. The constitutions and functions of this body need more precision and clarity, and a greater co-ordination with the other governing institutions of the country as a whole. But the very fact of its existence, incomplete and imperfect as it is, has a significance that ought not to be overlooked. When Lord Minto proposed a similar body in 1908, the then Secretary of State Lord Morley, turned down the proposal, on, what now seem to be, flimsy grounds of housing difficulty and precedence complications. Perhaps his real reason was the then prevailing Liberal resentment against all Second Chambers of any sort and kind whatsoever. It is an irony of fate that his own co-adjutor Mr. Montagu should have been destined to revive the proposal, though in a different form. The present Princes' Chamber is, really, an anomaly,

(Continued on page 11).

* Previous articles appeared on 6th and 8th instant respectively.

Notes of the Day.

The Pacifists Defeat.

That section of American opinion which looked askance at President Coolidge's taking the initiative in calling together a Conference on reduction in naval armaments at Geneva, has no reason now to assert that the first citizen of the United States was leading his country on a wrong track. He has submitted to the opinion of his Navy Department and approved of its building programme. The Navy Secretary takes care to announce that no change has taken place in that programme because of the lack of agreement at Geneva. No change was necessary, because the programme was settled with the sure knowledge that the Geneva discussions would end in a fiasco. America means to build cruisers as fast as she can. The order is full steam ahead with naval construction. Britain is busy with her own programme and Japan, the only Power which was asked to take a naval holiday will follow suit with feverish building activity. Geneva has led to more armaments than to disarmament.

Changed Tactics.

When the new elections in the Irish Free State gave Mr. Cosgrave a working majority, if only the three smaller parties continued their allegiance to the Ministerialists, a problem of great parliamentary interest arose which was to prove of vital importance to all the Pro-Treaty elements in the Republic. The new elections found the advocates of violence among the opponents of the Treaty in a position of considerably reduced importance in the Dail. They had 24 seats in the old Dail. They could secure only 5 on the new one. But many of their votes went on grounds of personal following to De Valera and his colleagues. The Ministerialists are now in a position to test how far De Velera can build up a strong opposition within the Dail, because he has changed his tactics and his party the "Fiann Fail" has unanimously decided to take the oath of allegiance. This indicates that De Valera will obstruct the Pro-Treaty parties from within the Dail, but it is not likely that the coalition Mr. Cosgrave has succeeded in getting together will suffer defeat from the "Fiann Fail" even if the Farmers' Union group in the Dail joins it. The murder of Mr. O'Higgins has roused a considerable amount of sympathy amongst the Irish masses for the Cosgrave Ministry and it is extremely doubtful whether De Valera will stand a chance in securing accession to his parliamentary strength by winning over the Labour group to his side.

Excellent Decision.

The general meeting of the members of the Committee for the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim 1st Baronet Memorial Fund arrived at an excellent decision when it unanimously agreed to offer the sum it had collected to the Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund Committee for the establishment of a Dental Hospital in Bombay. The need of a special hospital for those suffering from dental troubles has long been felt in this city and the provision of a separate establishment for the purpose will be a boon to the lower-middle class population and to the poor people who cannot afford to pay the charges of even the humbler type of qualified dentists. The consequence is that they are forced to neglect dental ailments and suffer ultimately in the most unpleasant manner for this neglect. We hope the establishment of the hospital will lead before long to the institution of a School of Dentistry attached to it. Bombay badly wants one.

Honour to Mr. Andrews.

Mahatma Gandhi has made a good suggestion to the Bombay Corporation regarding the latter's proposal to honour Mr. C. F. Andrews on his return from South Africa. Mahatmaji suggests that the Corporation, instead of presenting an address in a rich casket which will have little utility for its recipient, should rather add to the address a decent purse to help Mr. Andrews in his national service. It is a capital suggestion and we trust the Corporation will readily accept it, setting aside conventions. Whatever the Corporation may do, we think the public of Bombay will do well to mark their appreciation of Mr. Andrews' manifold services, in South Africa in particular, by presenting him with a purse. Honour done by Indians to Mr. Andrews, apart from other considerations, may go some way in emphasising the fact that Indians are not actuated by any racial prejudice in their dealings with South Africa or England.

A Mamlatdar's Vagaries.

Mr. S. M. Patil, the Mamlatdar of Sindgi in the Bijapur district, seems to have a very high notion of his power but a poor one of its limitations. Some time ago, a correspondent informs us, he attached a horse belonging to one Mr. Hanumanthrao Nadgauda, a big Zamindar, for the non-payment of Rs. 13 due from his 'bhaubands". In vain was it represented to the Mamlatdar that Mr. Hanumanthrao had nothing to do with his "bhaubands" who for years had lived separately. It was with much difficulty that the Zamindar got the Mamlatdar's order set aside by the Collector. The matter evidently did not end there. In the Zamindar's absence from his village the Mamlatdar suddenly discovered that the former's land revenue on non-Inam land was in arrears to the extent of five rupees, imposed a fine on him and passed orders for the collection of the paltry sum by attaching his property. The Mamlatdar may have the authority to do so; but to use it for recovering five rupees from a Zamindar who is temporarily absent from his village really smacks of vindictiveness.

TALES OF WOE POURING IN

CRY OF URGENT HELP TO AGRICULTURISTS

CONFERENCE AT NADIAD

NEED FOR CENTRALISING RELIEF OPERATIONS

When the deplorable situation created by the devastating floods in Gujarat, was being discussed in the Bombay Legislative Council the other day, several elected members of the Council expresed extreme satisfaction at the fact that a patriotic Indian was fortunately at the helm of the financial affairs of this Presidency. The Hon'ble Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, the Finance Member of the Bombay Government, has been doing his level best to be true to the high hopes that are entertained about him. He arrived in Bombay on Wednesday night and the woole of Thursday he was busy visiting people and discussing with them the best way of carrying on the relief work. In the morning he had a meeting with the Board of the Provincial Co-operative Bank and in the afternoon he had a long talk with the Central Relief Fund committee.

REMISSION OF REVENUES.

Interviewed by a representative of "The Bombay Chronicle", Sir Chunilal said that the Government were prepared to do everything necessary and possible to relieve the distress in Gujarat. They had asked the local officers in Gujarat to give Tagavi loans to agriculturists wherever they were needed. The Finance Member assured our representative that the Government would certainly grant the remission of revenues when the extent of damage to the crops was properly ascertained. As things stood at present, Government themselves did not know what exactly the condition of crops would be in the near future.

Asked whether Government were prepared to spend as much money as was required from the Famine Relief and Insurance Fund, Sir Chunilal stated, without the least hesitation, that Government would certainly meet the demand somehow. Of course there was the technical objection raised by the Accountant General but Government were trying to get over that difficulty also.

VISIT TO AFFECTED AREAS.

Sir Chunilal left Bombay for Gujarat on Thursday night. He has a very extensive programme on hand. First he goes to Broach and then to Kaira. He will be at Nadiad on Saturday and Sunday. After that he will go to Ahmedabad and meet the Commissioner there. He will arrange his further programme after having a discussion with the Commissioner. "My tour in Gujarat is entirely in connection with the present calamity that has overtaken that province," said the Finance Member when he concluded the interview with our representative.

(From Our Special Commissioner.)

BARODA, Aug. 10.

Doctor Sumant Mehta and the members of the Prajamandal are doing excelent work. A Committee consisting of the Mamlatdar and the non-official members of Taluka Boards are working out proposals for housing the poor people in the villages, partly by State and partly by relief funds.

Mr. Devadhar who is now touring here distributed about Rs. 1,000 partly by reconstructing huts of the poor Dheds and partly by helping the poor Mohammadan women and Parsis. It is hoped more money will be put in Mr. Devadhar's hands for distributing timely help to the really needy.

We again repeat our request that Rs. 5,000 sent to-day are worth Rs. 50,000 spent later. If seed is not distributed within one week, there may be famine. The opening of cheap grain shops is very necessary in every area for the relief particularly of the middle class people who do not accept doles.

TALES OF WOE POURING IN.

AURASHTRA SEVA SAMITI'S RELIEF MEASURES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CAMP, August 10.

Mr. Amritlal Sheth, President, Saurastra Seva Samiti, returned from Bombay with liberal promises of help to the Samiti's relief work. More than Rs. 90,000 have been subscribed in Bombay alone. The Seva Samiti Office at Ranpur is daily receiving thousands in cash from far and near. Offers of help in cash, clothing, grain and volunteers are daily streaming in. Bales of clothes and maunds of grain have reached the Samiti's Office. Practically the relief operations of the Samiti have found generous support.

People in the Bhal District are crying for help in seeds and cattle which are practically washed away by the floods. The President of Samiti desires to move the Government and local Darbars for loans without interest as Tagavi for seeds and cattle to the peasantry.

Harrowing tales of woe are daily pouring into the Samiti's Office. The sufferings of the Bhal people are unheard of before. People who were fortunate enough to catch hold of some place of shelter when the over-rushing march of waters was enveloping the village, heard piteous cries for succour to extricate men and women from the clutches of death. Such cries continued for two or three days at intervals. No help could be rendered and these hapless victims of the floods were carried away by the mighty tides into the rolling ocean. The shepherds with their flocks carried away by the floods were found, some dead and a few living, far away from their homes. The flocks were all lost. They have been deprived of their only occupation. The village of Karsangad under the Limbdi Durbar has been wholly washed off. Some people have been thrown into the sea. A voice of appeal comes down to the Seva Samiti from Cutch. Heavy rains, upto 50 inches, have ravaged the fair district of Vagad. Immediate help has been solicited. The Seva Samiti has despatched a batch of volunteers to Cutch with Rs. 5,000. Arrangements are made for relief in Cutch.

People of respectable families though hard hit, are loth to accept assistance from the charitable organisations. Their mute sufferings and gloomy faces are heart-rending. The authorities of the Samiti have made through eminent persons of the locality. Precautions are duly taken to ensure the secrecy of transactions with such families so as not to wound their susceptibilities. These people mostly belong to the lower middle-classes and deserve th best consideration at the hands of the relief agencies.

DANGER OF OVERLAPPING.

Danger of overlapping in relief operations has already begun in these parts. Certain philanthropic agencies have undertaken relief on their own account in areas little known to themselves. The Central Agency of the Seva Samiti is trying to avoid overlapping and wastage of efforts.

INTERIOR OF BARODA AFTER FLOODS.

GREAT DAMAGE TO CROPS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

DOHAD, August 10.

After I wired out the situation in Baroda City last night, I went to see the most affected villages in Padra Taluka, to see for myself whether the hair-raising tales of distress over there were or were not exaggerated. I visited Vadu, Sadhi, Luna and Chansad among other villages and find myself wanting in words to describe exactly the terrible disaster which has overtaken those villages. It was impossible to drive in a carriage, as all roads rendered almost useless. I had to ride on horse back which was the only way of journeying in the interior. Almost all of the villages I visited, have yet not been favoured by any visits from the Baroda State officials of any rank whatever, though the volunteers of the Marwari Sabha of Bombay, the students of the Gujarat Mahavidyala of Ahmedabad and other public workers have already organised their efforts to feed and clothe

(Continued on Page 8.)

GAEKWAR DONATES 1 LAKH FROM PRIVATE PURSE

BARODA, Aug. 11.

On hearing the full reports of the sad disasters which have befallen Baroda His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar has cabled Rs. 100,000 from his private purse for immediate relief of the distressed.—A.P.

ALL-BRITISH MODEL.

DOOMED TO FAILURE

LONDON "TIMES" SUGGESTION CRITICISED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

Commenting on the London "Times" recent remarks on the Statury Commission, the "Statesman" says:—"Its members must be British" we are told by which apparently is meant, that none of them shall be British Indians. If this is the present height of political wisdom at Home, it would seem much wiser to let events run their prescribed course and to await the end of the ten-years period before doing anything. A purely British Commission appointed in 1928 will stand no chance at all of settling the Indian constitutional question for at least a generation, and that and nothing less should be the aim. It will have to go farther than a mixed commission, but it will fare worse. Neither Mahomedans nor Hindus will accept its findings, however reasonable or admirable. Goodwill will be absent from the start. The Legislatures will be chilled, the extremists will be given an excuse for another of the absurd boycotts which appeal to them more than constructive effort. In the end, India is likely to be offered something which will almost certainly not be lacking in generosity and would possibly suit predominantly an Anglo-Saxon colony admirably, but which is so alien to India as to be unworkable.—A.P.

"ESSENTIALLY A POLICY OF PEACE"

SOVIETS' INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

LONDON, August 11.

Moscow.—At the plenary session of the Central Control Committee of the Communist Party, M. Bukharin reported that the danger of a counter-revolutionary war against Soviet Russia was the most acute problem to-day. A resolution was adopted declaring that the International policy of the Soviets was essentially a policy of peace. Therefore, the Soviet Government must agree to economically reasonable connection with capitalist countries. It was stated that the Soviet workers had warmly responded to the appeal to prepare to the utmost for the defence of the country. The resolution on the internal situation in the party stated that the differences due to the recent intensified opposition attacks were frustrating the work of the party in dealing with the menace of war and preparing for national defence. The Opposition leaders, M. Zinovieff and M. Trotsky had refused to renounce the semi-defeatist policy and abandon the attempts to create a second party as a condition of their remaining on the Central Committee and only yielded when they were threatened with expulsion.—Reuter.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING.

LONDON, August 11.

The Post Office has granted Gerald Marcuse permission to provide the Empide broadcosting for six months beginning September 1st.—Reuter.

IBN SAUD & EARTHQUAKE FUND

LONDON, August 11.

Basrah.—King Ibn Saud has contributed £500 to the Palestine earthquake. Relief Fund.—Reuter.

"BOMBAY HORATIO BOTTOMLEY."

DETERRENT SENTENCE PASSED.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 11.

The Joint Magistrate of Allahabad has sentenced R. Shenai of Bombay to two years' rigorous imprisonment on two charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of company shares entrusted to him for disposal by two Bengali residents of Allahabad. The Magistrate in passing sentence remarked that judging his career, the accused was a sort of Bombay Horatio Bottomley, and his offence required a deterrent sentence. He occupied a position of trust, and he seemed to have used it for the purpose of defrauding people systematically. That type of stock broker should be exterminated.

Shenai is already undergoing imprisonment for other offences for which he was tried in Bombay.—A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay laid the foundation stone of the Islam Gymkhana Poona on Wednesday.

According to a cable received in Bombay, Miss Lilamani Naidu, daughter of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, has just passed with honours the New Greats Examination of the Cambridge University.

GENL. NEIL'S STATUE

ATTEMPT AT DISFIGUREMENT.

TWO MEN ARRESTED.

MADRAS, August 11.

Two men were arrested this morning for attempting to disfigure the statue of Genral Neil on the Mount Road. It is a marble statue and the General is represented standing, resting on his drawn sword. But unlike the Lawrence statue of Lahore, there is no insulting inscription underneath.

Enquiries made by a representative of the Free Press of India show, that the two men arrived on the spot early in the morning and one of them began to hammer at the statue. It is reported that he wanted to remove the sword in the statue. Information soon reached the police who came to the spot and arrested the men. They allowed themselves to be arrested and were cool. They said they were neither robbers nor dacoits to be afraid of the police. One of them, it is said, garlanded himself with a garland brought by himself to the spot.

The statue is now under guard.

Later.—Muhammad Sali and Subbarayudu, two volunteers from Madura, who were arrested this morning for attempting to demolish the Neil satue, were produced before the Presidency Magistrate on a charge of mischief. The Corporation Engineer, on whose complaint the case was filed, stated that the statue was disfigured by the accused. To repair the damage, it would cost the Corporation rupees two to three hundred.

The Police sergeant who had arrested the accused, next said that he was on duty on the Mount Road when a military officer informed him that the statue was being meddled with. He proceeded to the spot and arrested the accused who had climbed up the pedestal by a ladder and was lustily hammering at the statue. Both the accused were arrested and handed over to Egmore police.

The accused Subbarayudu in his statement said that they had read about Neil's atrocities in history books and had determined to demolish his statue. He was a greater criminal than General Dyer and his statue was an eternal insult to the nation.

Muhammad Sali made a similar statement. The accused declined bail, and the case is adjourned to Monday.

The two accused, it is understood, belong to the Tamil Nadu Youngsters' Corps which started Satyagraha recently in Madura to defy the Arms Act.—Free Press.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

DE VALERA'S PARTY'S UNANIMOUS DECISION.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The Conference of De Valera's "Fianna Fail" Pary at its meeting in Dublin unanimously decided to take oath of allegiance and seats in the Dail on 12th August. This is likely to momentously affect President Cosgrave's Government.—Reuter.

DE VALERA PARTY'S TACTICS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

A special cable to "Forward" says in the face of the situation raised by the Public Safety Bill, introduced by Cosgrave Party, the De Valera Party are seriously considering to enter the Dail this week-end with a pre-arranged alliance with Labour to overthrown Cosgrave and abolish the Oath of Allegiance.—Free Press.

STRIKERS REFUSE TO BE LURED.

PROCESSION ON "COCOANUT DAY."

STATEMENT OF AGENTS OF APOLLO AND MANCHESTER MILLS

STRIKE COMMITTEE'S REPLY

On Thursday morning the workers held a meeting at Deslile Road. One or two strangers out of the audience tried to pick up a quarrel, on some pretext, with the strikers but Mr. Joglekar intervened in time and trouble was avoided. Mr. Joglekar, urged upon the workers the necessity of remaining perfectly peaceful in their behaviour. He impressed upon them the necessity of complete solidarity. Some black legs were working to divide the ranks of the strikers. But the strikers remained quite firm, and refused to swallow the bait of receiving their pay. With one voice all declared their firm determination to stick to their demands and remain firm by the side of the Union.

Mr. Joglekar has assured them that he would do everything to see their demands were fulfilled. The management he said, intended to slide down the rate, by lowering the scale. This would directly throw one-third of the weavers on the unemployed list, and the management would then try again to reap the advantage of the competition by proposing a further reduction of the rate, eventually bringing it down to the old level of Rs. 48 average a month.

The Strike Committee is devising the means to organise a big procession on the Cocoanut Day to apprise all workers of a tougher fight ahead and enlist their active sympathy for the cause.

Mr. Alve, the President of the Girni Kamgar Mandal assured them all help from the Union, and urged them to join the Union "en masse." The strikers have willingly responded to this call and over 500 men joined the Union last evening.

The Executive of the Gidni Kamgar Mahamandal meets to-night to draw out the plan of the proposed demonstration.

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.

The following are extracts from the statement issued by the Agents of the Apollo and Manchester Mills, with reference to the strike:—

This strike is apparently due to misapprehensions, and the Agents assert there is no inention on the part of the Management of these two Mills to attempt either directly or indirectly to reduce wages.

The Report of the Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry) 1927 contains the following, among other recommendations on Page 209:—

No. 45: "The only alternative to a reduction in wages in the Bombay Mill industry is increased labour efficiency and it is in this direction that the true line of advance lies."

No. 49: "An increase in the number of looms attended by a weaver would tend to economy and give increased earnings to the weaver even when accompanied by a slight reduction in rate."

No. 52: "Increased efficiency cannot be expected from operatives unless they are provided with suitable raw material. The existing tendency to spin higher counts of yarn than the quality of the cotton warrants causes breakages and increases the work of the spinner and weaver."

MANCHESTER MILLS.

With a view to meeting the intense competition from Japan on Grey Drills and Sheetings, the Agents of the E. D. Sassoon United Mills purchased the Hong-Kong Mills two years ago, and renamed the Mill "Manchester Mills," with the definite intention of standardising labour in a manner similar to the method adopted in Mills in other countries. To do this, it was necessary; for the machinery was scrapped and replaced by absolutely modern plant. The whole of the machinery not scrapped was completely overhauled, brought up-to-date, and labour-saving machinery was installed. The Carding and Spinning section of the Mill at once adopted the idea of increased wages for increased work to the satisfaction of everybody concerned, as it resulted in increased production and better quality at a reduced cost; at the same time increasing the wage per operative, although the number of operatives were slightly reduced.

In the Weaving Section, to commence with, the standard Bombay practice of 2 looms per weaver was followed until January last, when technical modifications and improvements made it possible for us to experiment with one weaver on four looms. More than half of the increased pay was allocated to the weaver, the remainder going to the Mills, part of which was utilised in providing interest on the extra plant and payment of the extra assistance, the balance being used for a reduction in the cost of production. To assist the weaver, Recommendation No. 52 quoted above, was carried out and better raw material was provided at the expense of the Mills.

The number of four loom weavers was gradually increased until last month, when 24 weavers were running 96 looms out of a total of 808 looms. The normal wage for a 2 loom weaver was Rs. 48 per month, while 4 loom weavers earned from Rs. 76 to Rs. 84 on Drills and Rs. 66 to Rs. 72 on Sheetings.

WHAT HAPPENED ON AUG. 1.

On the 1st of August, it was decided that instead of 4 looms to a weaver, we should adopt the system of 3 looms per weaver and the rate was adjusted so that instead of receiving Rs. 48 per month on 2 looms, a weaver would receive Rs. 60 per month on 3 looms. Three out of the twenty-four 4 loom weavers objected to being taken off 4 looms and placed on three, but they were persuaded to take 3 looms,

(Continued on next Page.)

BEHAR & ORISSA RECOMMENDS DR. ANSARI.

PATNA, Aug. 11.

The Behar and Orissa Provincial Congress Committee has recommended the name of Doctor M. A. Ansari for the presidentship of the forthcoming Congress to be held at Madras.—A.P.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

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SACCO AND VANZETTI GIVEN RESPITE.

WORKERS' SYMPATHY MANIFESTED.

"THEY CRUCIFIED ME," SAYS SACCO.

LONDON, August 11.

Sacco and Vanzetti have been granted respite till 22nd August.—Reuter.

FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESPITE

LONDON, August 11.

Charleston.—The formal announcement of respite was made by Governor Fuller at midnight in Boston. He stated "the Courts had no power to grant respite and to afford them an opportunity for complete consideration of the various motions and petitions filed by counsel, I recommended Executive Council that sentences on Sacco and Vanzetti and Madeiros should be respited till midnight on August 22nd. The Council unanimously adopted recommendation."

The Executive Council discussed the case from noon till midnight, and it is believed several strongly opposed respite.—Reuter.

NO FURTHER DETAILS AVAILABLE

LONDON, August 11.

Boston.—No further details are available beyond the fact that respite has been granted which was announced by the prison warden at 10-22 in the evening. The respite apparently applies to the third man Maderos, who was due to be electrocuted with Sacco and Vanzetti.—Reuter.

WHO IS MADEIROS?

LONDON, August 11.

Boston.—Madeiros, who has also been reprieved, was a witness in Sacco and Vanzetti case. He declared Sacco and Vanzetti innocent, and said he knew the gangsters who actually carried out the murder.—Reuter.

PRISONERS TO BE REMOVED FROM DEATH-HOUSE.

LONDON, August 11.

Boston:—Except Vanzetti who remarked that he was "pleased", the prisoners showed no emotion when informed of respite. Early to-morrow, they will be removed from the death-house to another section of the prison where they will remain until end of the respite period.—Reuter.

"THEY CRUCIFIED ME."

SACCO'S REPLY TO DEFENCE ATTORNEY

LONDON, August 11.

Boston.—Sacco has refused to sign the petition for writ of 'habeas corpus' which was submitted to him in prison to-day by the Attorney of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee.

"They crucified me for seven years. I have nothing more to do with them", he angrily exclaimed when he refused to sign the petition. On the other hand, Venzetti seemed to be pleased and signed readily.

The possibility of a postponement of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti is indicated by the announcement made by Judge Sanderson of the State Supreme Court that he would give his decision to-morrow on the motion by the defence counsel asking him to permit the bill of exception from his refusal to grant writ of error and 'habeas corpus' to be submitted to the Full Bench of the Supreme Court.—Reuter.

BRITISH WORKERS' WARNING TO AMERICA.

LONDON, August 11

Hundreds of police mingled with the crowd at Hyde Park which was of a miscellaneous character. The speakers included Mr. Cook, the Miners' leader, who warned America that if they murdered Sacco and Vanzetti, we would get even with them. He advocated boycott of America. Singing of "Red Flag" and "Internationale" followed, upon which many countered with the National Anthem.

At this juncture, the British Fascisti tender with woman driver and a number of young men slowly passed, while above the car a large Union Jack soared. This evoked tremendous hooting and booing by the demonstrators.

The procession, which was headed by twenty mounted police, was then formed and it unsuccessfully tried to reach the American Embassy. Troffic was held up for half an hour.

After the Police broke up the crowd near Grosvenor Gardens, the crowd of 20,000 attempted to reform at Hyde Park Corner and march again to the Embassy, but the mounted police again broke them up.

All houses at Grosvenor Gardens were guarded by strong companies of police. Mounted police patrolled the city streets until after midnight and also lined the route from Victoria to Park Lane. The only casualties reported are that of thirty people who fell down in the area while the police were pushing back the crowd. Some were injured. Four arrests have been made.—Reuter's Special.

CROWDS CHARGED BY MOUNTED POLICE.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

After the Communist meeting at Hyde Park to protest against the sentence on Sacco and Vanzetti, thousands of processionists marched to the American Embassy at Grosvenor Gardens where they found their way barred by foot and mounted police. The latter repeatedly charged and dispersed them, many fleeing before the horses.—Reuter.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE AND BOYCOTT.

APPEAL TO SWEDISH WORKERS

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Stockholm.—The Swedish Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee has urgently appealed to all organsed workers in Sweden to immediately strike at least for a day if Sacco and Vanzetti are executed and also to boycott all American firms, ships, and goods for a week. The Committee has also telegraphed urging similar Committee in Paris, Oslo and Berlin to do the same.—Reuter's Special.

ONE HOUR'S PROTEST STRIKE.

LONDON, August 11.

Bale (Switzerland):—Fifteen persons have been injured, one gravely, by a bomb outrage connected with the agitation regarding Sacco and Vanzetti. One hour's protest strike was observed during day.—Reuter.

SEARCHLIGHTS, GUNS AND GUARDS

PRECAUTION ARRANGEMENTS FOR EXECUTION

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Boston.—Great searchlights and battery of machine guns have been mounted outside the prison walls in event of the sympathisers' "death watches" assuming the form of a nattempt to rescue Sacco and Vanzetti. A triple line of guards patrols the wall of the penitentiary. Other officers guard the adjacent streets and approaches to the bridge. The whole region is packed with guards and policemen.—Reuter's Special.

A MYSTERIOUS ABDUCTION.

A correspondent from Vana in Kathiawar informs us of a mysterious case of abduction of a girl of only ten years of age. It is alleged that a woman intimately aequainted with the girl's parents took her from their custody on the pretence of getting for her gifts from the Wadhwan Court. The girl, named Shanti, left Vana for Wadhwan in the company of that woman on 2nd July last but has not been seen again. It appears that the girl was not actually taken to Wadhwan but to Botad in Bhavnagar State and thence to a village named Tarkha in the same State. In this village, she was seen crying by a fruit-seller named Kazi as she was being removed from the motor car to a certain house, but there is no further trace of the girl. Her father, Mr. Shukla Revashankar Purshottam has lodged a complaint with the Magistrate of Botad. It is suspected that there is a pretty big gang behind this abduction. We trust the authorities of the Bhavnagar State will leave no stone unturned to haul up the whole gang and restore the girl to her parents.

GUJARAT FLOODS HAVOC.

D.C.D.

Among the worst affected parts in Gujarat are several talukas in the Broach District such as Jambusar and Amod. (Left) Villagers who have been rendered homeless have gathered under a tree to devise ways of relief. (Right) A typical view of the devastated village area. Trees have been uprooted and huts and houses have been rased to the ground by a torrential floods.

WIDE SPREAD DAMAGE

OFFICIAL REPORT OF ORISSA FLOODS

PATNA, Aug. 10.

The following communiqque has been issued by the Government of Bihar and Orissa regarding the Orissa floods:

"Detailed information regarding the effect of the Orissa floods on the local population is difficult to obtain owing to widespread damage to communications. More information, however, is now coming in. The latest show the damage to houses, both in Cuttack and Balasore districts, to be more extensive than was at first suppose. The destruction has been greatest in Bhadrak and Dhamnagar Thanas of Balasore District. In some portions of these Thanas over three-fourths of the houses are reported to have collapsed. The local officers have been supplied with preliminary grants for immediate relief. The breaching of the Bhosrai Embankment and of the Coast Canal in the north of the district has also caused considerable damage to houses. Floods are reported to have spread from there into Contai sub-division, Midnapur District. Sometime must elapse before reliable estimates of the loss of cattle can be made. The damage done to crops is also uncertain. Nineteen persons are reported to be missing from three villages in Bhadrak Police Station area since the floods. Three deaths have been reported from Cuttack district up-to-date. The Orissa trunk road which was seriously damaged between Bhadrak and Akhnapada cannot be opened to cart traffic for about one mouth."—A.P.

MADRAS LOCAL OPTION BIL

GOVERNOR DISALLOWS MOTION

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

It is understood the Governor has refused permission to Mr. Basheer Ahmed to introduce his Local Option Bill.

The Excise Minster has written to him saying that he had advised the Governor to refuse permission because the Minister himself was shortly introducing an amendment to the Abkari Act with a view to try total prohibition in some districts. He believes total prohibition alone is the remedy for the drink evil and not local option.—Free Press.

COUNTY CRICKETER IN KARACHI.

KARACHI, Aug. 10.

The Karachi Cricket Association have engaged the services of Mr. G. C. Collins, the well-known Kent county professional cricketer, as a coach for the months of September, October, November and December. Mr. Collins will arrive in Karachi about the first week in September.—A. P.

DISTRICT EXCISE OFFICER CONVICTED

NAGPUR, Aug. 11.

Mr. A. L. Osborne, District Excise Officer who was undergoing prosecution on charges of having received illegal gratification from excise contractors has been convicted by Mr. K. R. Joshi City Magistrate and sentenced.—A.P.

STRIKERS REFUSES TO BE LURED

(Continued from previous page.)

and 144 looms were started, requiring 48 weavers. These continued to work satisfactorily, until brought out on strike in sympathy with the strikers at the Apollo Mill.

The total number of men that would have been displaced by this experiment is 24 but this Mill suffers in a similar manner to other Bombay Mills, in that thirty spare weavers are required daily for absentees and no person willing to work would have been displaced by the experiment.

Assurances were given to work-people that in the event of any regular weaver not being able to find work at the Manchester Mill, employment would be found him on 2 looms at one of the Mills under the same Managing Agents. They were also requested in the interest of the Bombay Mill industry to give the system a six months' trial in order to ascertain the practicability of the Tariff Board's recommendations or otherwise. This they refused to do and alleged that sickness would become prevalent if they had to work so hard, although it is interesting to note that they were willing to work on 3 looms, if a pro rata wage for 2 looms was given, namely Rs. 72 instead of Rs. 66. Examination of the Mill books shows that the percentage of absenteeism was, if anything, less with 4 loom weavers then with 2 loom weavers and completely refutes the suggestion that sickness would result, if men had 3 or 4 looms to attend to. It is also interesting to note that with the alterations made, the shuttle is changed 150 times per day on 3 looms whereas with 2 looms, 300 changes were necessary per day.

APOLLO MILL.

In the Apollo Mill the conditions are much the same as in the Manchester Mill, except that in this Mill experiments on 3 and 4 loom weavers have only been conducted since last month. The average w for 2 loom weovers for last month in this Mill was Rs. 51 and the average pay for 3 loom weavers was Rs. 66.

In both Mills the Spinning Section of the Mill was stopped through inability to continue without weavers; and as a result about 3,000 work people are idle.

The statement then deals with the "three objections" that "have been so far raised."

The following are extracts from the copy of the letter sent to Mr. F. Stone of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., by the Strike Committee:—

August 11th, 1927.

RE. STRIKE ON THREE-LOOM SYSTEM

"Dear Sir,—We are sorry no workable arrangement could be arrived at in our interview with you. On detailed investigation we find that nothing substantially has been done by you to introduce any labour-saving factors so as to warrant your introduction of the three-loom system. The workers' contention about extra strain seems, therefore, to be genuine, and we are unable to ask them to agree to the new system.

You further claim that this attempt to introduce the three-loom system is no wage-cut device. You even go so far as to suggest that you are actuated by most noble motives of raising the standard of life of the worker by making him earn Rs. 60 on an average, instead of Rs. 48 as at present. For a casual observer, your argument should surely seem to be plausible. But the mask will fall off at the first attempt at scrutiny. You are going to make the labourer work hard on three-looms without any extra costs to you. However, you do not propose to pay him full for his whole output. You propose to pay him only 82 per cent. of his legitimate earnings. This surely means a direct sliding-down of the rate of wages. Again there is an indirect sliding down of the rate due to competition being made keener on the release of one-third of the weavers on the general introduction of the three-loom system in all the Mills. This competition will surely tend to further bring down the rate, which we are afraid will ultimately be found to work about Rs. 50 on an average to each worker, after all the efficient working on three looms. We surely cannot accept such a position and, therefore, we cannot agree to the release of 13 weavers.

A PIOUS DESIRE.

When this system develops into a general policy your individual generous assurance to provide work for those relieved of work on the introduction of the three loom system reduces to a more pious desire, and it will be found unworkable in practice. Therefore, thankful as we are for your generous individual desire not to create unemployment, we are sceptic about its success, and are not prepared to speculate over your generosity.

Your proposal to make this novel experiment at the cost and sacrifice of the already oppressed and exploited workers is very cruel. May be, that the present times are very unfavourable for the industry. But surely the mill-owners have made fabulous profits in the boom days of the War times. It is these profits that should be called forth to carry any experiments for the reorganization purposes of the industry in its bad times. We made this point very clear to you in our interview. You want the exploited workers to contribute to these experiments, and you ask us not to dig out the past, but we are sorry we cannot agree to such a cruel demand on your part."

LATE JAGANNATH SANKAR SETH

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Aug. 8.

On Monday at about 5 p.m. a public meeting was held in the Shivaji Theatre Thana to celebrate the anniversary of the late Jaganath Shankarset when Mr. N. G. Chafekar, the Retired Sub-Judge occupied the chair.

At the outset, Professor N. K. Bhagwat, the President of the Utsav Mandal, under whose auspices the meeting was held, in an introductory speech related the activities and progress of the Mandal.

Professor M. D. Altekar, who was one of the principal speakers of the meeting, said that throughout his public life, the late Jagannath Sankar Seth took care to see that every pie that he spent was utilized for some national purpose. He was absolutely free from communal bias.

Mr. P. B. Kulkarni, Assistant Editor of "Nava Kal" said that Nana was ahead of his times by one hundred years.

The President then in congratulating the Utsav Mandal for having organised a meeting for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the late Mr. Shankarset sugested that the Utsav Mandal should organise such meetings annually to celebrate the anniversaries of all National heroes irrespective of caste or creed.

WEAVING & SPINNING

PLEA FOR INCLUSION IN CURRICULA

MOTION LOST IN C. P. COUNCIL

NAGPUR, Aug. 11.

After interpellations to-day the Central Provinces Legislative Council proceeded to deal with non-official resolutions. Mr. K. N. Rohan moved that weaving and spinning should be included among the various kinds of handi work that may be taught in schools during school hours and at the public expense. Mr. Beckett opposing the motion said that he had no objection to the introduction of the subject but it would affect the education of the student. Mr. Chandra Gopal Mira supporting the resolution said that he did not believe the reports of the paid agency of the Government that spinning was not a popular subject.

The Hon. Mr. Raghvendra Rao appealed to the mover to withdraw the resolution and in doing so he said that he would have the whole question re-examined by his educational advisers but he would also consult non-official educational opinion in the country. Should the result of such enquiry show the desirability of including spinning as a part of the curricula, Government would reconsider the position.

The resolution was lost by 37 votes to 23 and the Council adjourned for lunch.

Reassembling after lunch the C.P. Legislative Council discussed Rao Bahadur Kelkar's resolution that the appointments of the Director of Public Health and the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals be combined into a single appointment. The motion was carried without division. After disposing of some minor resolutions the House was adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

MADRAS COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

CONGRESS PARTY'S LOSS

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

The results for the first batch of municipal elections are being announced to-day. The Political Labour Party which entered the field fro the first time has won two seats.

Mr. V. Chakkarai Chetti (Justice) and Mr. Selvapathy Chetti of the Madras Labour Union have defeated the Congress nominees Messrs. Balasundaram Mudaliar and P. Bhaktavatsalu Naidu M.L.C. respectively.

In the Royapettah division, the Congress nominee, Mr. O. A. O. K. Lakshmana Chetty has won, defeating two Independent candidates.

The Congress Party has retained its seat in the Chintadripet division where Mr. T. P. Minakshisundaram Pillai re-elected.

The last result announced to-day was a defeat to the Congress Party where Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, M.L.C. secured only 494 votes, as against 497 secured by Mr. R. Krishnadas Lala, an Independent with Justicite leanings.

The net result is the Congress has lost in three divisions, has retained one and has gained in one division The Labour majorities in Peddinaickenpet and Perambur were substantial.—Free Press.

THE WEATHER

MONSOON EXTENDS TO FRONTIER

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

Heavy rain is again reported from the United Provinces West and the Monsoon has extended into Frontier Hills. A shallow depression has formed off Ganjan coast and the Arabian sea current is reviving over the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam Orissa, United Provinces, Central Provinces, East, Kumaon and the Punjab Hills Konkan and Malabar and local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the Punjab East and North, North-western Frontier Province. Bombay Deccan, Coorg, and Madras Coast North. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Gujarat and Hyderabad South.

Forecast:—A decrease in West United Provinces and an extension in the central parts of the country.

Earthquake Report:—Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about four thousand and twohundred miles away was recorded by Simla seismographs at seventeen hours sixteen minutes yesterday.—A.P.

ENGLAND VS. REST

LONDON, Aug. 11.

In the Test Trial match which was concluded at Lords to-day the England innings which lasted 400 minutes concluded when the total score was 383.—Reuter's Special.

The Rest, going in to bat, had made 223 runs for the loss of 3 wickets (Leyland not out 64, Shepherd, not on 167) when stumps were drawn for the day.

TALES OF WOE POURING IN

(Continued from page 7.)

the destitutes. The Baroda State Prajamandal has also sent a batch of volunteers in some of the affected areas and the office-bearers of the Prajamandal have issued an appeal for more volunteers and funds. In Nadu more than 10 per cent. of the houses have collapsed, and the general damages, excluding those to crops, are estimated at over one lakh. Hundreds of people have been rendered destitute and are urgently in need of help. In Sadhi out of 300 houses, more than 200 have given way. The damage there extends over a couple of lakhs. Fortunately, no life has been lost. 125 houses colapsed in Luna, a very small village and the whole village was flooded during the last week of July. For about five days any movement in the village was impossible. Chansad has suffered most among the villages I visited. Though not more than 150 houses collapsed, the damage caused is very great because most of the collapsed buildings had shops in them containing precious goods.

It is needless to say that crops in all these villages and others affected by the floods have been either washed off by the strong current of th efloods or decayed, as they were, and in certain areas still are, under water. The plight of the poor agriculturists who lost not only their houses, but cattle, clothes and agricultural implements can better be imagined than said. The sight of stout healthy people who would cry even in the face of death shedding tears, and their women and children shivering with cold and dying of hunger, would melt even the stoniest of stony heart and make the most cruel even shed tears.

Miyagam Taluka in Baroda Prant has been affected most by the floods. Twelve villages have been entirely swept awa:, while the rest have been more or less seriously damaged. Though orders from the Central Government of Baroda are not yet available, the Vahivatdar of Karjau, who seems to be very sympathetic towards the people he rules over, has already begun collecting funds for relief from the public and several thousands have already been subscribed. Relief work has been organised in the Taluka by the Palaj Seva Mandal which has opened a cheap grain shop at Karau where the people flock in hundreds every day from villages. Though hundreds every day from villages.

Though single line working between Miyagam and Baroda has been resumed, trains are driven at very cautious speed and for the first two days, pilot engines had to be run before every train. All through, the trains arrive at least one hour late at Baroda and are consequently running late throughout. The Delhi Express leaving Baroda at 7 p.m. left same at 9|30 a.m. arriving there at 8-40. The Miyagam-Dabhoi section of the Gaekwar Railways is working alright, but the trains run upto Bodelj only, as beyond that station there has occurred a breach which the authorities do not hope to repair within two weeks. The Dabhoi-Jambusar section, which covers Baroda also, is entirely closed for present and will remain so for at least one month, as there are numerous breaches of serious nature. There is very serious breach near Vishwamitrai station, where the lines have been entirely washed off and portion of them is still under water.

Communication, both railway and mails, between Chandod, Dabhoi, etc., and Baroda has been entirely cut off, while communication between Jambusar and Baroda, except telegraphic, has been completely stopped. It is, therefore, not quite possible for volunteers and workers coming from out without thorough knowledge of local conditions to work as effectively as local men who have done very little to render help to the stranded villagers.

"BACKWARD" DISTRICT TO THE FRONT.

PAN CHMAHAL'S SPIRIT OF SERVICE.

(From Our Special Correspondent).

DOHAD, August 10.

Panchmahals, which is being considered the most backward district in almost every respect in Gujarat, stands last in the list of the districts which have suffered on account of the unprecedented floods. Though houses have collapsed in numerous villages and towns and crops have failed in some Talukas of Panchmahals, the trouble here is almost nothing in comparison to the terrible ordeal of the people in Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach Districts, and yet Panchmahals is first in the field to support publicly the demand of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel for distribution of money from Famine Insurance Fund to the agriculturists and others in the villages. Godhra, Dohad, Kalol, Halol, Zalod, Shehera, Nadisar and Vejalpur have suffered the loss of many buildings, while in many villages and towns some walls of the houses only have given way. When the loss by house collapses may be considered with the extreme poverty of the people, it is bound to seem very great indeed; but the spirit of co-operation showed by the Congress workers and Officials in such a humane cause, as that of flood and famine relief, will surely produce useful results and minimise the woes of the poor. There has been a good deal of loss to crops in Panchmahals and there is sure to be famine, mild if not as acute as other districts, as the rainfall in the Eastern Mahals of Panchmahals was comparatively very low. Cotton, which is almost the only crop in Kalol and Halol Talukas, has been nearly swept off or decayed and there seems to be few chances of resowing cotton seeds. This year may be taken as one of failure of cotton crops.

In spite of its own local difficulties, Panchmahals stood by Baroda in its hour of need and sent wagon loads of foodstuff for about one week. This meritorious act of the poor people of Panchmahals, many of whom do not find food enough to feed themselves sometimes, is an outstanding example of the spirit of self-sacrifice and public service inculcated in the people by the Indian National Congress and Mahatma Gandhi.

CONFERENCE AT NADIAD.

OFFICIALS TO PARTICIPATE

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.

The Secretary, Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund sends the folowing to the Associated Press:—

A conference will be held on Sunday at Nadiad in connection with flood relief work. The Commissioner of the Northern Division, Collectors of the affected districts, principal flood relief workers and members of the Government of Bombay including the Hon. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta will take part in the discussions.

The Hon. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta will confer with the Executive Committee of the Fund to-day.

Regarding the telegrams which have been published in the press about the distress in Cutch, Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee and Mr. Mathuradas K. Matani are arranging to send relief from the Cutch Relief Fund.

The Committee is obliged to those theatrical or cinema companies who have offered to give the proceeds of their shows for the benefit of the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund, but they are requested by the Committee to state explicitly in their advertisements that the proceeds of their performances will go to the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund or any other recognised Fund.

The Public are warned against making payments to any subscription collectors who do not show any regular authority signed by Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary of the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund.

A GENEROUS OFFER ACCEPTED.

The Committee has accepted with thanks the offer of Mr. L. R. Tairsee of a sum of Rs. 12,493 odd, which is lying with him as surplus from the funds collected at the time of the great influenza epidemic. This money will be devoted entirely to medical relief, and if there is any surplus left, it will be returned to Mr. Tairsee.

The Bengal Brotherhood has sent two consignments of old clothes to the Central Fund.

Lots of old clothes are coming into the depot opened by the Central Fund at Kalbadevi Road. Receipts of these also will be acknowledged from day to day.—A.P.

PRECAUTION AGAINST EPIDEMICS.

OFFICIAL MEASURES IN AFFECTED AREAS.

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.

It is anticipated that the recent heavy floods in Gujarat by contaminating water supplies and otherwise might give rise to insanitary conditions. Steps have therefore been taken to devise measures to cope with any outbreak that may occur. The Inspectors and Vaccinators of the Public Health Department in the areas affected have been directed to take the necessary prophylactic measures with the assistance of the sanitary committees where they exist and of the special committees formed in other places especially to treat with potassium permanganate regularly, and at least twice a week, wells and other sources of drinking water in the affected villages and to give practical demonstrations to village officials and the people in the matter. The people are also being advised to pay greater attention to personal hygiene and to report to the nearest officer any suspicious case that may occur so as to facilitate the immediate adoption of prophylactic measures. The sanitation of the towns with dispensaries is being attended to by the staff of the Medical Department.

The situation at Dakor being particularly serious the place was visited by the Assistant Director of Public Health, Gujarat Registration District, who has adopted measures for cleaning up the town with the co-operation of the Municipality and the assistance of the volunteers of the Gujarat National College.

BOMBAY SIKHS' SYMPATHY.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously in a meeting of the Sikhs in Bombay held under the auspices of the Sri Guru Singh Sabha:—

"This meeting of th eSikhs' of Bombay held under the auspices of Sri Guru Singh Sabha on the 7th instant, deeply sympathises with all who have suffered through the disastrous floods in the provinces of Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sindh and prays to Almighty for relieving them of their sufferings.

"Besides this, the General Committee of the Sabha will meet on 12th instant to help their brethren is distress.

This meeting of the Sikhs of Bombay deeply sympathises with His Highness the Maharaja Guru Charan Singh Malvendra Bahadur of Nabha in his sad bereavement for the untimely death of the Senior Maharani of Nabha and prays to God that He may bless her soul with eternal peace and may console thebereaved Maharaja and family.

NADIAD HINDU ANATH ASHRAM OFFICE.

Owing to the recent flood havoc in the whole of Gujarat and Kathiawar, many families have been ruined and children and old persons have become homeless and they require immediate help. At present there are 140 inmates in the Ashram and there is no sufficient permanent fund to cope with the daily expenses. Still we are prepared to admit as many children and old persons as may be sent here, and shall look after their comforts, till they are claimed by their relatives or friends.

Government officers and private gentlemen are, therefore, requested to send such flood stricken persons to the Ashram, if they come across them.

MARWARI VOLUNTEERS' WORK.

Mr. Shashikant, Superintendent, Palace Dairy, Makarpura wires from Baroda under date August 10:

The Marwari Flood Relief Volunteers who were staying at Makarpura have finished their labour of love. As many as 50 villages affected by the floods in the Baroda District have been served with food and clothes, and wherever necessary with cash also. Both the volunteers and the local people co-operated in the whole work. The Dewan and Naib Dewan Govindbhai were kind enough to provide the volunteers with all the facilities. The organisation of the whole work owes a good deal to the intelligence and untiring energy of Mr Ramnivah Agarwal, Mr. Chamanlal Chhotalal, Captain, Palej Volunteer Corps, and Mr. Sayaji Rao Adi. One batch of volunteers ha left for Vaghoria, another Taluka in the Baroda State, while another batch has gone to Anand and Dhakor to join the Marwari batch from Ahmedabad. Two volunteers are still working at Jambusar and Amod.

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"CHRONICLE'S" Grand Prize Scheme

Give the Correct Answer and Win the Prize

"The Chronicle" offers a cash prize of Rs. 10 every day for a correct answer to a question of general interest, subject to the conditions announced in the advertisements columns.

To-day's question is:—

On which date was the first issue of "The Chronicle" published?

The answer to this question must be given on or before the 20th instant.

All answers must be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" and superscribed "Prize Competition."

SYMPATHY TO FLOOD SUFFERERS

At a meeting of the Asthika Samaj Matunga held on 7th inst., a resolution, expressing sympathy towards the people of the flood-stricken areas of Gujerat and other places and appealing for help from the members of the Samaj was moved and unanimously passed.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY'S DONATION TO RELIEF FUND

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Aug. 10.

At yesterday's Board meeting priority was given to the question of flood stricken Gujerat.

The President at the outset detailed the sad plight of the inhabitants of the devastated areas and moved "that this Board expresses profound sympathy with the local bodies and the flood stricken areas of Gujerat including Baroda State, Kathiawar and Sind in their present plight and that copies of the resolution be forwarded to the Central Committee and others.

Prof. J. F. R. Almeida who on Sunday declared that not lip sympathy but substantial aid was needed then moved "that the Board request the Standing Committee to make a provision of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000|- for relief in the flood stricken areas." Mr. Gulam Hussein seconded.

BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE NUISANCE.

After the voting of a donation of Rs. 1,000|- to the Kathiawar Flood Relief Fund, the usual agenda was taken up.

The long standing complaint regarding the unpleasant view and the stench emanating from the Slaughter house was championed by Mr. Hiralal Desai who moved that the Railway authorities and the Municipal Corporation be requested to erect a screen on the railway side of the Slaughter house. The matter was referred to the Sanitary committee.

Sometime back the Board had proposed to levy a general Sanitary cess and objections were invited. Hon. Dr. D'Silva moved "that in view of adverse public opinion and as no purpose was served thereby the Board should abandon the proposal to levy the general Sanitary cess of 2 per cent. The propostion was carried.

THANA'S SYMPATHY

(From Our Corresponden.t.)

THANA, Aug. 9.

Under the Presidentship of Mr. D. P. Vaidya, the Government Pleader of Thana, a public meeting was held yesterday at 9-30 p.m. in the Municipal Vegetable Market, Thana when resolutions were passed expressing heart-felt sympathy with the distressed in Gujerat, Kathiawar, and Sind and insisting on the necessity of starting immediately a Flood Relief Fund to allievate their sufferings. To supervise the collection and distribution of funds, a committee consisting of prominent citizens representing all communities in Thana was formed and the personnel selected is such that it is bound to inspire confidence in the public.

MR. SANE GOES FOR RELIEF WORK

BARODA, August 10.

Mr. G. B. Sane, ex-President, Baroda State Congress, is touring in the Baroda District on behalf of the Congress to help the distressed people. At his request, the Chief Minister has given him Rs. 2,500 for preliminary expenses and has promised help for village relief work.

Mr. Sane has organised one volunteer corps and is leaving Baroda to-day for Vaghodia, where the floods are reported to have created a serious situation. Two Marwari merchants are helping him.

Mr. G. K. Deodhar of the Servants of India Society gave him a cheque of Rs. 500 for relief work.—A. P.

THE MARWARI FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The public are aware what useful assistance the first batch of volunteers sent by the above Committee are rendering at Jambusar and other places under the leadership of Mr. Jamnadas and Mr. Agarwala. Grain, clothes and money are being freely distributed wherever necessary.

The second batch of volunteers under the leadership of Mr. Ramnarain Podar left Bombay on Monday, the 1st instant, and reached Ahmedabad on Thursday afternoon. Under the advice of Seth Jamnalalji and Messrs. Manilal Kothari and V J. Patel, the batch was divided into two, one of which went to Vadhwan and Dhangadhra under the leadership of Mr. Shrinivas Sharma, and Mr. Podar with his volunteers went to Anand. No news have yet been received from Vadhwan, but Mr. Podar sends the following report:

"I with some of the members of my party started for Anand on Friday evening. We reached Mahomedabad and from there motored to Nadiad where we rrrived at 10 p.m. On the way we observed that it was all along a sheet of water everywhere and almost all the villages were washed away. We have established our head-quarters at Charotar Education Society Building. We are distributing grain and clothes in the villages of the Anand Taluka".

The following subscriptions have been received:

Rs. 9761 previously announced.

Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand, Messrs. Harnandrai Ramnarayan, Messrs. Bisarji Morarji, Seth Rameshwards Birla Rs. 1,000 each. Messrs. Cheniram Jesraj, Messrs. Harnandrai Soorajmal, Messrs. Shivpratap Ramnarayan, Messrs. Keshrimal Anandilal, Messrs. Brijlalji Podar, Messrs. Chunivelji Onkarmal, Messrs. Fulchand Kadermal, Babu Gangadas (anonymous) through Laxmandasji Daga 501 each. Messrs. S. Bhagwandas Ramchandra Rs. 500, anonymous through Mr. Gorishyamdas, Bilasrai Rs. 400. Messrs. Fulchand Motilal, Messrs. Harnandrai Ghanshyamdas, Bilasrai Laxminarayan Kedia, Messrs. Chaturbhuj Piramel, Messrs. Manohardas Bhairamal, Messrs. Bhikumchand Balkissondas, Messrs. Besasarlal Chirawewalla, Messrs. Demodar Anandji Rs. 251 each, Messrs. Demoder Bhaniram, Mesrs. Chiranjilal Jajodia Rs. 201 each. Messrs. Bhadarmal Ramgopal Ruia Rs. 200. Babu Gurudasram Agarwal, Messrs. Hargovan Abji, Messrs. Wallabhdas Narandas, Messrs. Narandas Radhakisson Rathi, Messrs. Ramrikh Haribux, Messrs. Nethalal Rechardas, Messrs. Ramkumar Morarka, Messrs. Jamnadas Bapulal, Messrs. Vishwambharilal Kanaihyalal, Messrs. Karsondas Narandas, Rs. 101 each, Messrs. Radhakisson Ramchandra, Messrs. Kanhaiyalal Onkarmul, Messrs. Chhaganlal Domani, Messrs. Ramchandra Sharada Rs. 51 each. Messrs. Motilal Prataplal, Messrs. Ramniranjan Hotika, and a cheque from Postmaster, Lucknow Rs. 25 each. Total Rs. 23,073. Seth Rameshwardas Birla has also given 1500 shirts.

ATYA BEGUMS FLOOD'S FUND

Through the kind generosity of Messrs. Mandan & Co., Mr. Billimoria is giving a benefit show for Atiya Begum's Fund for certain small affected areas in Baroda and Ahmedabad, which need immediate help on Sunday 14 Aug. at 10 a.m. at Edward Theatre Kalbadevi Road. One of the finest productions of Films will be shown.

It is hoped that the public will respond whole heartedly.

Tickets Atiya Begum Popular prices.

The Secretaries of the Elphinstone College Gujarat Mandal write:—

The Managing Committee of the Elphinstone College Gujarati Mandal has arranged a Variety Entertainment Programme in aid of the Gujarat Flood Relief Fund on Wednesday, the 24th inst. in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall. The programme will consist of Carbas, Dramatic pieces Orchestra and about four items of interesting vocal and instrumental Music. Further details will be given later on.

The Secretaries earnestly hope that the past and the president Elphinstonians in particular and the public in general would generously subscribe to the tickets.

TRUNK SEARCH CONTINUES.

VIRAMGAM STILL AN ISLAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

VIRAMGAM, Aug. 10.

Viramgam is still almost an island surrounded by sheets of water for miles. The fields are turned into ponds. It presents a spectacle of sea.

Searching of the trunks of passengers still continues. One passenger Krisnalal Bhagvandas, Manager of Gopaldas Bharfivala, Bombay, was coming to-day from Bhavanagar and was going to Bombay. His trunk was searched in the presence of a crowd of passengers.

(Continued from colum 6.)

the mills, who see to the supply of requisite labour. These men enjoy a position of influence both with the owners and workers, and they can legitimately do a good deal for the workers, if they so desire. The journal appeals to these men to take to strengthening the union activities by joining themselves the textile union and indueing others to do so. The journal says that they ought to see that they spring up from the workers themselves and belong to no other class.

MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.

NAGPUR AND COMMUANL INTERMARRIAGES.

Like other cities, Nagpur also is not very far behind to record its reactionary opinion in respect of the Khan-Panandikar marriage. A citizens' meeting under Dr. Moonje's chairmanship and another meetng of Nagpur ladies, a very close imitation of the Poona ladies' meeting passed resolutions, condemning the marriage and Miss Malini (now Mrs. Khan) for her alleged irreligiosity. All nationalist papers from Berar and C. P. have condemned this marriage as did most of the papers from Maharasntra proper. But, even there arose a note of dissension. In the meeting over which Dr. Moonje presided, some young people wanted to express their differences, but their voice was suppressed. "Swatantra Bharat," which is newly started in Nagpur and edited by Mr. R. S. Ruikar publishes an article from the pen of Mr. G. T. Madkholkar, who very beautifully dispels all the illusive arguments so far put forth against this marriage, and makes it absolutely clear that the cry of "religion in danger" is fatuous and hypocritical. If religion is killed by this marriage, it is being killed everyday by numerous other people and in numerous other ways, argues the writer. It is only a very small minority, but it is there, that has boldly declared that there is nothing wrong intrinsically about intercommunal marriages and the minority comes from the younger generation alone.

WORKERS' RELIGION.

"Kranti" takes note of the speech Mr. N. M. Joshi delivered as President of the Madras Provincial Trade Union Conference recently held. It welcomes the unhesitating declaration on the part of Mr. Joshi that it was the duty of the Trade Union Congress to fight for the workers' political rights as much as it was its duty to fight for their economic and social rights. The journal does not, however, agree with Mr. Josbi when he declares that it is not very useful for the workers to join the Indian National Congress, because that body issues mandates to its members. The paper points out that it is not so, and in the interests of the workers themselves they ought to join the Congress and influcnce the policy and decisions of that body from a working-class point of view. Lastly, the workers' journal congratulates Mr. Joshi on his plainly stating that the worker has no community, no nationality, no religion. His only religion is trade unionism. Labour could recognise these ties only to the same extent and degree as capitalism did. Mr. Joshi has done a great service to the workers in advising them not to start any unions on a communal and religious basis, says the paper and expresses satisfaction at Mr. Joshi's performance.

ROCK OF CASTE-SYSTEM.

"Brahmana-Brhhmanetar" which has completed two years of its very useful career just now writes: "Swami Shraddhananda joined the Hindu Mahasabha to carry on more effectively his mission of uplifting Hindu Society, but got his head struck against the rock of caste-system, ruling strongly in the Mahasabha. Bhai Parmananda also now finds that he has to face the same grim stone-wall, and he is thinking of starting "Hindu Samyavadia Mandal" with a view to demolish cases. It also appears that Dr B. S. Moonje has broken his head on this very rock, and he may in his resolute and zealous ways fling all caste to the four winds. The younger generation of Hindus looks up to him to take the lead, bue he will then have to break from very old friends and traditions. Will Dr. Moonje muster up sufficient carriage to do so and teach the Mahasabha a lesson?"

FOR RS. 50 ONLY.

"Kolaba-Samachar" and "Sansthani Swarajya" strongly comment on the scandalous character which distinguishes the maintenance of a ferry on the Amba river between Nagothna and Pate, the two border stations between the British and the Bhor State territory respectively. The papers make a strong case on behalf of poor travellers in the Kolaba District and Bhor State, condemning the attitude of the Kolaba District Local Board and the State authorities for neglecting the peoples' legitimate interests for reasons of administrative routine or prestige. The bone of contention is, the journals point out, that only an insignificant sum of Rs. 50, the Kolaba Board will have to part with and they appeal to the Board to make that sacrifice in a right public spirit.

TRIBUTES TO TILAK'S MEMORY.

Almost all the journals in Maharashtra have paid their tributes to Tilak's memory. "Tanatkar" of Ville Parle strongly meets the charge often made against Tilak that he was only a destructive genius. The journal says that the earlier years of his career were such as would not allow any constructive work to be done; but by carrying on the Home Rule agitation he has given ample proof that he was as much capable of construction as destruction. Indian people would do well to follow his policy of pocketing whatever you get and striving incessantly for getting more.

APPEAL TO JOBBERS.

"Majoor," a newly started textile workers' organ by the Textile Workers' Union and edited by Mr. R. R. Bakhale, has so far well concentrated on the thousand and one sundry grievances of the textile workers, as also workers in other industries. In a recent issue an appeal has been editorially made to jobbers and head jobbers in

(Continued in Column 8.)

IN THESE DAYS KEEP

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YOUR FAMILY DOCTOR

WITH YOU.

In these days the slightest disorder of the digestive system causes suspicions of **CHOLERA**. It is most advisable to take "Amritdhara" under the circumstances and it will set the whole system right. If there be an actual cholera attack then also Amritdhara taken regularly is sure to cure it. If the trouble still increases and the motions and vomits continue, then one pill of "**PRANDATA**" should be administered to the patient; the motions and vomits will stop, and Amritdhara will do the rest to tone up the system.

Price :—Amritdhara Rs. 2-8. Half Rs. 1-4. & Sample as. 8 only
Parandata is Re. 1 for 15 Pills.

SOME OPINIONS.

(1) *Mohd. Din Hafizali of Belary (Daccan)*—"Your Parandata that you sent for cholera was used and was found to be most effective. May God reward you for sending me such a nice remedy."

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(3) *Kanwar Pal Singh, Circle Munsarim Bhanpura (Indore)*—"In the beginning of June cholera epidemic broke out here. I then sent for 30 pills of Prandata from you. All the patients to whom I gave these pills have recovered from cholera."

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MAHOMEDALI JINNAH

AN APPRECIATION.

Mr. M. C. Chagla writes in the "Bombay Law Journa.":—

They say that no man is a hero to his valet. And, I suppose it might also be said that no leader can possibly be idolised by his own devil. Whatever the experience of other devils might be I myself must demur to that statement. After being well nigh four years in his Chambers Jinnah still securely remains on the pedestal on which I had placed him when I first set foot in that august apartment. In most cases familiarity has an unfortunate tendency of breeding contempt. In Jinnah's case it is quite the contrary. In the stranger and the casual acquaintance Jinnah does not inspire any warm sentiments of regard or affection by his frigid and studied aloofness of manners. One can tell a naughty story to Sir Chimanlal and hear the loud guffaw of his laughter; one can almost slap Kanga on the back in a friendly gesture and feel sure that one's action will not be resented But when Jinnah enters the Bar common room, he brings with him a gust of wind from the colder regions. The undrawing-room like stony remains untold, and the discussion veers round either to the latest political stunt of the Swarajists or that unaccountable vagary of some Judge in deciding a case otherwise than he should have done.

EXTREMELY LONELY MAN.

These are not qualities which win a man many friends, and Jinnah has very few friends. He is an extremely lonely man and what is even more remarkable about him is that he is quite content with his work in Court and in public life as the best and most abiding of friends. Jinnah's allofness from the heat and dust of the matter-of-fact world with its worries, its petty jealousies, its innumerable squables is such an extraordinary fact about him that I must dilate on it a little. However much you may come to know Jinnah you always feel that there is a barrier which you cannot surmount. You see and you may come to know the lawyer and the politician in him; the man you do not even catch glimpse of. With Jinnah you can never expect that personal touch, those little intimacies which give savour to friendship and which puts it on a secure and permanent basis. He remains ever impersonal, ever aloof, seemingly untouched by the little worries and anxieties which are the "damnosa hereditas" of ordinary mortals.

SECRETS OF SUCCESS.

What has led to Jinnah's success both at the bar and in public life? It is the motto which Danton adopted as his own:—"l'audace, l'audace, toujours l'audace," In a man of such delicate exterior it is indeed surprising that there should be such a fund of pluck and audacity. Since the day when as little boy, he found himself all alone in the vast wildness of the city of London, he has fought his way up. With no connections, with hardly any means, with highly problematic prospects for Indians, he struggled at the Bar confident in himself and in his star. In public life a man who could face an indignant mass of humanity and tell it home truths as he did on the platform of the Indian National Congress at Nagpur, can be relied upon to face any danger and go through any phase of unpopularity unmoved. Even to-day one hears him strenuously arguing a hopeless case making his opponent wonder whether he is not really in the wrong and temporarily even hypnotising the Judge. Self confidence brings in its train self assurance and Jinnah has plenty of both.

UNEXCELLED ADVOCATE.

Jinnah may not be considered a great lawyer. Kanga with his gigantic memory for case law, Desai with his ingenous subtleties may be placed above him. But as an advocate he is unexcelled by anyone in the Bombay Bar to-day. He is a pure artist in the manner and method of his presentation. Even the most complex facts become simple and obvious when he waves his wand over them. He can be ferociously aggressive and almost boyishly persuasive as and when the occasion arises, and what particularly helps him in his advocacy is the absolutely clear head that he possesses and on which he justly prides himself. He has common sense, that most uncommon of qualities, in an uncommon degree.

In public life, too, that is a quality which has served him well. While leaders all around him were being drawn into the vortex of non-co-operation, he steadfastly maintained his opposition to that movement, risking his popularity and earning a great deal of undeserved opprobrium. But with almost an uncanny instinct he foretold the failure of Gandhi's movement and refused to be carried off his feet by the wave of emotionalism which was passing over the country.

FASTIDIOUS SENSE OF HONOUR.

If Jinnah is not very popular at the Bar in the conventional sense of the term, there is no man who is more genuinely respected. Both in the profession and in public life he has maintained an almost fastidious sense of honour. The line of demarcation between what he thinks right and what he thinks wrong is clear and well-defined, and no considerations of money or fame have ever induced him to swerve from the path which he has chalked out for himself. Time and again he has thrown up well marked briefs at the call of duty and championed the public cause in the Assembly and on various Committees without the expectation of any material benefit to himself, either a seat in the Executive Council or a Knighthood.

That really is what constitutes the peculiar strength of Jinnah in public life. Even his worst opponents know and admit that he is absolutely incorruptible. Official favours have no charm for him, and official frowns draw from him a contemptuous smile.

In these days of rank communalism, he has always remained a staunch and fervent Nationalist. I know that attempts have been made in certain quarters to throw a great deal of mud at him by suggesting that he has fallen a victim to Muslim blandishments and he is no longer the Jinnah of Congress days. It is only those who have the privilege of knowing him intimately that can say how passionately he loves his country. Like Motial Nehru he is temperamentally incapable of thinking in terms of Hindus, Mussalmans or Parsees.

No pen picture of Jinnah can be complete without referring to his saxtorial accomplishments. In the old Imperial Council days it used to be said that he was the best dressed member;; better dressed than even the Viceroy himself. His reputation is no less to-day. Jinnah is instinctively and temperamentally a dandy Tall, thin, dressed from top to toe in impeccable style, with an innate dignity of bearing, he possesses a striking personality which he further emphasises by occasionally flourishing a monocle to vanquish a political opponent or a poor witness wriggling under his searching cross examination. Besides his advocacy to which I have already referred this is the other weapon which he wields with all the skill and cunning of a master. Knowing humnity, well he understands men's foibles and their weaknesses. He can sift truth, from falsehood with a sure instinct, and it is very rarely that an untruthful witness can successfully throw dust in the eyes of the Court if Jinnah can get at grips with him.

LIFE ALL LOGIC.

In Jinnah the head and the heart are always in conflict and the head always scores a victory. To him life is all logic. He refuses to find any place for sentiment. It is the rigid and unflinching test of logic that he applies to every problem that comes up before him and in doing so he often forgets that human beings are weak and stand in need of sympathy and generosity. Clad in this armour of logic he is deaf to all appeals that are based on sentiment or weakness.

High as his standards in life are he has not one set to be applied to his own actions and quite a different to be applied to the actions of others. If he believes in independence and fearless in himself he does not resent these qualities when he finds them in others.

To those of us who are struggling at the Bar Jinnah's life and career are heartening example. In every profession there are short cuts to fame and success. But Jinnah by pursuing the highway of honour and integrity and ultimately reaching the goal of his heart's desires might well cheer us on the long and ardnous path.

And yet Jinnah is not one of us. He stands aloof and apart and nothing is truer of him than the lines Mrs. Sarojini Naidu wrote as a preface to a short biogrphical sketch of him.

By thine own shoul'd law learn to live.
And if men thwart thee take no heed.
And if men hate thee have no care
Sing thou thy song and do thy deed:
Hope thou thy hope and pray thy prayer.

An Indian Seamen's Union has been formed at Karachi the President of which is Dr. Tarachand Laiwani. Municipal Councillor, and the Vice-President Mr. J. Bukharey. The Secretary is Mr. D. D. Kalwar and the treasurer Mr. Mohomed Bhatti Abdullah. A resolution has been passed requesting Government to open a shipping office in the Karachi Port, and appoint a Shipping Master from the officers of the Board of Trade.

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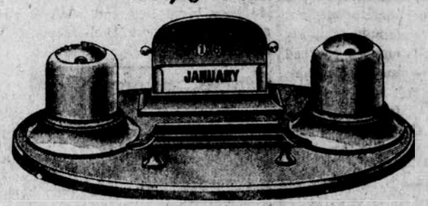

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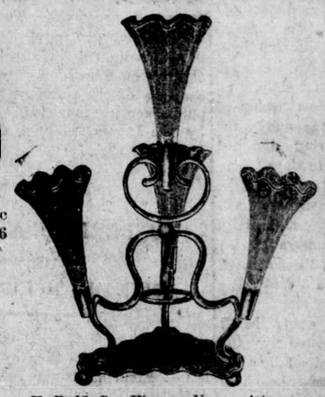

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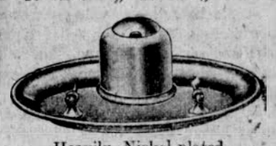

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Before the Mirror

By MIMOSA.

My advice to smart women who demand the very best results, is to leave most toilet preparations alone. When facial applications are necessary, get only the pure ingredients just as they come to the chemist himself. I will tell you in this column from time to time just what to get and just how to use it. Do not be persuaded into buying some cheap toilet preparation instead. Any chemist can supply you with genuine original concentrated ingredients, if he will, and I know personally that most firms make a speciality of selling original packages of all kinds of pure ingredients neat, both direct and by post. I can point out to you, however, many useful hints, which involve no expense at all.

"Beauty in Breathing."—Yes, indeed, a great deal can be done toward brightening the eyes and complexion by systematic breathing for ten minutes each morning and evening; breathe slowly and deeply to the fullest capacity of the lungs. You should stand erect by an open window. Of course, the corsets should not be worn during this exercise.

"About Shampooing."—Even the best shampoo is somewhat drying, and if your hair is not naturally oily, I suggest that just before the shampoo you apply olive oil thoroughly to the scalp, rubbing it into the hair roots vigorously. Then use pure stallax for the shampoo. Dissolve a teaspoonful in a cup of hot water. This will leave the hair very clean and glossy.

"A Velvety Skin."—It is hard to tell you what kind of powder to use, skins vary so. I suggest that in your difficulty you use no powder at all, but apply a little lotion made by dissolving one ounce of cleminite in four ounces of water. This gives a much better finish than any powder, suits all complexions, and stays upon the face during the most trying conditions, as long as you could wish. It makes the skin look very soft and velvety, and its use cannot be detected.

"Renewing the Complexion."—Yes, the discoloured, faded outer veiling of the complexion must be absolutely removed, and I know of no sure way to do this except to use a little Mercolized Wax, applying it at night like cold cream. The active principle in Mercolized Wax soon absorbs the weakened and devitalised surface which so annoys you, revealing the fresh and beautiful young skin underneath, which is always there only waiting to be freed. The process usually takes about ten days, is quite harmless, and acts so imperceptibly that no one can tell what you are doing.

"Long, Curling Lashes."—Clipping the eye lashes is very often unsuccessful. They sometimes do not grow again. Far better to apply a little pure mennaline with the fingers to the eyebrows and lashes just before retiring at night. This greatly stimulates the growth, and darkens the colour of the hairs.

"How To Make Hair Tonic."—There is no reason why you should buy the high-priced hair tonics you mention, when you can make just as good or better yourself at home. Get an ounce of boranium, and mix with a quarter-pint of bay rum. Apply this to the scalp each night, working it in with the finger tips, and in a short time you should see a considerable improvement, and find a complete absence of dandruff.

"To Reduce Plumpness."—The latest method of reducing obesity certainly is far more pleasant and convenient than all previous methods. It consists merely in taking clynol berries. The fat person who wants to reduce without the usual rigid diet, exercise, sweating baths, etc., now puts a few of these little brown berries in his or her pocket and swallows three or four each day. Most chemists stock them.

"The Rouge Question."—Complexions of your type never acquire a natural rosy tint, no matter what may be done for them. If you really insist upon a colour, let me dissuade you from your evident inclination to use rouge. A far more refined thing to do is merely to apply a little ordinary collandium with the finger tips, thus accomplishing the desired result by a means which is not obvious.

"Annoying Odours."—The annoying odour you mention arises from an acid condition in the perspiration. It can easily be nullified by an occasional application of powdered pergol to the affected surfaces.

"Removing Hair."—I always recommend caution in the selection of a hair remover, and therefore suggest that you only use powdered pheminol, instead of the depilatories you mention. This powder, applied direct to the superfluous hair, causes it to wither and die in a few moments, when it can be rubbed off, leaving no trace.

"About Soap."—I should say that your trouble is caused by the soaps you have been trying. Personally, I always recommend a soap called Pilenta, because I have never known it to fail to give satisfaction. It is an absolutely pure superiatted soap, designed exclusively for use upon delicate skins, and it has the most delightful perfume I have ever found.

"Care of the Lips."—I regret to say lips like yours never will have a bright colour. They go with the type. I see no real harm in resorting to an innocent artificial aid, especially when it makes so much difference as in your case. The best thing for the purpose is just a little stick of plain prolactum, applied to the lips it gives a very pretty natural colour, besides keeping them soft and moist.

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SCHEMES FOR EXTENSION IN PROGRESS

"REVERSION TO ANCIENT SYSTEM: RETROGRESSION"!

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Triennial Report on the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presideney for the years 1923-25 has been published. The report contains some interesting figures regarding the extension of medical relief in the Presidency. The total number of institutions open at the beginning of the triennium was 782. In 1924 about 130 private dispensaries in Kathiawar were omitted from the list as the province was transferred to the control of the Government of India. Thus during the triennium, the number of institutions fell from 782 to 638. Of these, the number of local and municipal fund dispensaries rose from 327 to 331.

The number of beds available was 6,448 in 1925, as compared with 6,717 in 1922. The reduction in the number of beds was mainly due to the re-arrangements of beds at the Maratha and Arthur Road Hospitals, Bombay, and the transfer of control of the West Hospital Rajkot, the Scott Hospital, Palanpur, and the dispensaries at Wadhwan, Songad and Jetalsar to the Government of India.

The scheme for extension of hospital accommodation are progressing. The extension of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital with a view to its being utilised as a post-graduate teaching institution is in progress.

The average income for the triennium was Rs. 56,34,482 against Rs. 46,72,487 in 1920-22. The average annual expenditure for the period amounted to Rs. 52,20,345 as compared with Rs. 42,97,053 spent in 1920-22. Of the total expenditure Rs. 28,36,189 were contributed by Government and Rs. 15,63,488 by Local and Municipal Funds. The mean percentage of cost borne by Government was 54.3 against 59.7 in 1920-22. The average cost per patient during the triennium was Rs. 1-12-10 against Rs. 1-9-7 in the preceding triennium.

INDIGENEOUS SYSTEM.

The report concludes with an interesting note by the Surgeon-General on the objections to the support by Government of the indigenous systems of medicine. Major-General Hooton discusses the arguments for and against the indigenous systems and explains the usefulness of the experiment of rendering medical aid to the rural areas through *Upacharaks* and comes to the following conclusions:—

"The Ayurvedic and some other indigenous systems did very good work in their day, but they are based on erroneous theories and cannot bear comparison with hte modern system of medicine founded on recent advances in science. The remedies are largely secret, and there has been no proper investigation of their active prineiples, or standardisation of dosage.

"As regards the regular practitioners of modern scientific medicine and surgery, it is generally admitetd that they are superior to any others. Where they cannot be provided—chiefly fo reasons of expense—it is desirable to establish some inferior class of practitioner, and for moderate-sized villages, these may be on a part-time footing. It has been shown that primary schoolmasters can be very useful in this capacity, at a moderate cost.

"To revert to any of the ancient systems of medicine would be a very retrograde step. They are not founded on scientific principles, and are entirely outclassed by modern scientific medicine. It is admitted that any revival of the ancient systems must be largely dependent on the assimilation of scientific knowledge. Ayurvedic medicine, on these lines, would be Ayurvedic only in name, and any such scheme would be an unworthy subterfuge.

"Apart from a revival of the Ayurvedic and other indigenous systems as such every effort is being made to investigate Indian drugs, and these should be utilised whenever it appears desirable to do so."

INDIAN STATES: THEIR PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

(Continued from page 6.)

inasmuch as it does not form an integral part of the Indian governing institutions; nor does it seem to be an authoritative body as regards the affairs of the Princes themselves or their relations with the Government of India. They have, no doubt, taken up questions affecting the body as a whole, like adoption, minority government, settlement of disputed succession etc. But neither they themselves nor the Government of India seem to deal with each case as it arises otherwise than on the basis of existing treaties with the particular State and accumulated precedent. If the Princes desire to see their deliberations in their own separate Chamber to have any weight, greater than their own individual goodwill can offer, it rests with them in a large measure to accomplish that end. Having set their own house into order first; and coming into the court to demand equity without any stain on their own conscience they may be able to invest their resolutions in the Princes' Chamber with a moral weight, if not legal consequence, which the Government of India is able to-day easily to discount. Directly, the Princes have no interstate relations. But indirectly, and especially by means of such bodies, they can bring about joint representation or concerted action, which it would be difficult if not impossible for the Government of India to override. Questions of dignity and precedence *inter se* may be important as they are bound to be complicated; but the obstacles in their solution ought not to be allowed to form an insuperable barrier to the general amelioration of the States as a body. The suggestion made at the Bikaner Conference last year to obtain direct representation for the States in the Government of India by having at least one member of that body recruited from among the statesmen of the Indian States will never materialise unless and until the States convince the Government of India of their identity of interests not only as among themselves but also as with the rest of India. They have to-day, as already noticed, many grievances, which they can only get redressed if their own concerted action and joint representation become effective. And these can never be effective while the Princes claim, even by implication, to regard their States as their absolute private property, and their subjects as utterly at their autocratic disposal.

A UNITED STATES OF INDIA.

The most satisfactory consummation, then, of the factors even now at work, will lie in a fuller and more real materialisation of the goal of Indian political development as the federation of Indian States and British provinces. But federation can be effective and lasting only among equals who have similarity of sympathies and aspirations. As the possibility and direction of the further instalment of political advance in British India is to be considered by a Royal Commission, the prblem of the Indian States, their relations with the Indian people and the Indian Government may as well be considered by the same or another Royal Commission. And their recommendations when agreed to by the Princes and the Governmen tof India can be easily embodied in an instrument of a truly federative character, making up the common constitution of India, which to-day is sadly lacking.

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